Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THIRD EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Republican Mass Meeting at City Hall.

THE CAMP FIRES LIGHTED.

Address of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio.

REMARKS BY DR. WORTHINGTON AND GEN. NEGLEY.

Professor Pope's Song.

A mass meeting of the friends of Grant and Colfax was held at City Hall last evening, and notwithstanding the limited notice and heavy rain, which set in about the hour for assembling, the spacious hall was densely crowded with the most enthusiastic audience we have ever seen in the city. The campaign of 1868 is fairly opened; the Republican camp fires are lighted, and from the general enthusiasm which prevailed at the meeting last night we presume will be kept burning until the second Monday of November. The commodious Hall, Republican headquarters for the campaign, under the careful supervision of Col. J. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee, was beautifully decorated with innumerable flags and life-size portraits of General Grant tastefully arranged in different portions of the Hall. An excellent brass band was in attendance and discoursed brilliant music before the meeting opened and during the intervals between the addresses.

At eight o'clock the hall was densely crowded, yet the masses continued to pour in until there was not standing room left.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Russel Errett, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, who proposed the following list of

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—Gen. James K. Moorhead.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Col. William Phillips,	Dr. George McCook,
James Park, Jr.,	Gen. James S. Negley,
James B. Lyon,	Col. James M. Cooper,
Col. Joseph Kaye,	James McCandless,
Louis Kline,	Josiah Irwin,
B. Oppenheimer,	Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore,
A. Arent,	Col. George Gerst,
W. S. Henry,	Wm. H. Barker,
David Aschbland,	Sellers Neeper,
Thomas Reed,	Edward Coats,
John Murdock, Jr.,	Hon. Thomas Howard,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	George H. Anderson,
David Holmes,	George F. Rahauser,
Col. Andrew Scott,	Charles Lockhart,
Wm. Hosack,	Dr. J. J. Covert,
Hon. Alfred Slack,	John T. Shane,
Martin Meyers,	James Smith,
John H. Stapf,	Jacob Vitchestein,
Louis Aurin,	Edward Spring,
J. R. Oxley,	Robert Dalzell,
Robert H. Davis,	Christian Geib,
David Sims,	Joseph Ross,
Dr. M. O. Jones,	William G. Friday,
John S. Dilworth,	John A. Sergeant,
Hon. John Morrison,	John Harrison,
August Amgoon,	Hon. Simon Drum,
Thomas L. Gamble,	William B. Lea,
John H. Jones,	William B. Drummett,
George Gerner,	Philip James,
J. J. Seibenick, Esq.,	Hon. Thomas J. Bigham.
Hon. Jas. L. Graham.	

SECRETARIES—Reporters of the Republican press.

Gen. Moorhead was loudly called for by the audience and on taking the chair, thanked the Executive Committee and the audience for the honor conferred in selecting him to preside over the meeting. It was truly an honor, he said, to preside over a Republican meeting in Pittsburgh. He liked the Pittsburgh boys, because they would turn out, at the sound of the battle cry, and were always ready to meet the enemy, on any field. It afforded him great pleasure, he said, to meet so many of his friends after a protracted absence, and it might be proper for him to give some account of his stewardship, but he would not do so now. He would have many other opportunities he hoped before the campaign closed, of addressing his constituents, who he was proud to say were not in the habit of calling him to account; they were too confiding to do so. There were several able speakers present from a distance, and he knew full well, that although attentive listeners to their own speakers, Pittsburghers were fond of something new. He then introduced Prof. Pope, the great campaign singer, who entertained the audience with one of his origiual songs entitled "The Race to the White House," at the conclusion of which he was enthusiastically cheered.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Gen. Moorhead then introduced Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, as the Buckeye Statesman.

Mr. Bingham said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—I cannot proceed to address you without thanking your honored and honorable Representative for the very complimentary terms in which he has been pleased to speak of me. The tribute which he is kind enough to pay me is the more appreciated from the consideration that for many years I have served with him in the Congress of the United States, where he came to know right well the opinions which I expressed and the principles which were the constant solicitude of us as representatives. It is not needful that I should say to you that amongst these representatives there were faithless men; but yet your two Representatives from Allegheny were always faithful, and if the people of the United States in every section had but sent to the capital men who, like these Representatives, had been mindful of the requirements of their oaths, and of the interests of their common country, we would not have been scourged by this unnatural and unmatched rebellion, which for four years drenched the land in blood and the last battle of which is now being fought by the people of the United States. I stand here to-night as the representative of the great party of the Union, made up by the true men of every frame of political association, who united to pre-ve for us our nation. In the words of 'llant hero of the Valley of the Shen-

"two things were needful to be re the rebellion was conquered: hese was to crush it by the bay- t was to crush it by the ballot." the words of the gallant Phil s accomplished on the field of when the broken battalions der Lee surrendered to the ions of the Republic under in of the century—Ulysses S. Grant. [Prolonged applause.] The last great battle of the Republic and the Constitution against this rebellion is to be fought in the year 1868, and the victory to be won, if won at all, is to be won under the command of the same gallant leader who won the other victories by our armies.

It requires no prophetic spirit to foresee that the year 1868 will be as memorable in the history of the Republic as any year of its existence. If 1789 established the Constitution by the powers of the ballot, 1868 will preserve and perpetuate Constitutional Government by the power of the ballot. It is the whole issue and the only issue worth talking about amongst the American people. In this year, 1868, we are to decide the question whether the Republic, established and maintained by our fathers, shall be preserved. We are to decide by the ballot the supremacy of the Constitution in every State and Territory of the Republic from ocean to ocean. There are men who challenge the Constitution. They prate about their love of the Constitution. There are men who challenge the supremacy of that instrument. They call themselves now, as in 1861, the Democratic party. Who does not know that in the person of this rebellion against the institutions of the American people, was a party that aimed at the dismemberment of the Republic—a raid against the patriots of the land. It was not needful to constitute a traitor in the sense in which Douglass uttered the words, "that a man should take up arms against the Republic." It was not needful to constitute a traitor that a man should marshal battalions in the field to resist the execution of the law. He was as much a traitor who, in the State of Pennsylvania or Ohio, in that hour of trial, declared, as the Democratic party did declare, in Congress and out of Congress, upon the hustings everywhere, that it was unconstitutional to defend the Constitution, and unconstitutional to maintain the unity of the Republic against the ordinances of State secession. The party that uttered these words in the North was as guilty of the evil which for four years filled good men in this land, and in all lands with apprehensions for the stability of American institutions, as that other wing of the Democratic party in the South, led by that Chief of secession, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.

It is fit that in the presenting of this issue it should be presented in plain, clear, truthful, honest words. That is my purpose in addressing you to-night, and my sole purpose. While I shall speak plainly to you, as a man honest, plain and blunt, as myself, ought to speak, especially in the interests of the institutions of our country, be sure that it is furthest from my purpose intentionally to give offense to a single human being who honors me with his attention. It does not become a mortal into whose blood every wind of Heaven strikes the coldness of death to give offense. But it does become a man to speak plainly his opinions to his countrymen when the institutions essential to the peace, prosperity and happiness of his country are everywhere upon trial. American institutions are upon trial to-day before the American people, and you are to decide this contest in the elections of October and November, to the legislative halls, in the name of the people and by the authority of the people, and in the selection of the Chief Magistrate, in the name of the people to execute the force of the laws. By those elections you will decide your future.

Who is there here that does not know what this country has suffered by reason of a faithless and apostate President, who now occupies the Presidential chair? Who is there here who does not know that the guilt of that man is much attributable to the party which sustained him in his apostacy, and refused to recognize the laws—that the offense of that party is as great as that of Andrew Johnson himself? Who is there here who does not know that the attempt is being made to-day, in this political contest, to restore by the ballot what was lost by the bayonet, on the part of these conspirators, north and south, east and west.

At last, my countrymen—and bear this in mind while you consider your own action touching the settlement of this controversy—at last bear in mind that the vital power of the Republic is in the ballot, rather than in the bayonet; that through it, as the instrument of the Constitution, are ordained and maintained all our legislative enactments. Through its instrumentality are selected our tribunals of justice. Through its instrumentality Executors are appointed, and all these are abolished. Armies cannot exist in a Republican Government except through the power, and might, and majority of the people, speaking first through the ballot, and finally through the laws ordained by the representatives of their own choice and of their own appointment. These are plain, simple propositions that lie upon the surface, and none can be so blind as not to recognize their importance and magnitude as bearing on the questions long pressing before the American people for their final decision. When the rebellion by arms was overthrown the fact was apparent to every right-minded man in our land and all over the civilized world that the main object was, *not* to overthrow by the Federal army, not by act of the great loyal body of freemen who had maintained their free institutions through four years by force of the bayonet, the object was not to demolish these institutions. There was not anywhere within the limits of that vast territory which had been for four years the scene of the conflict between the armies of the Union on the one hand and of the rebellion on the other, a Republican government, resting upon the consent of the governed, and conforming to the requirements of the Federal Constitution. Not one. There was no Legislature assembled from the day that Lee surrendered to Grant, having any authority to legislate anywhere on American soil, for the reason that every single member, of the several members who sat in their respective seats at the respective Capitols of their States, or of that other Assembly assembled in the city of Richmond, holding their carnival of blood for four long years, had no right to legislate on any subject whatever. Is it not written in the text of that great instrument and charter of the liberties of us all that our Executive, Legislative and Judicial officers shall be bound by an oath—that chain which binds the consciences of men to the throne of eternal truth and justice—to support the Constitution of the United States? What member of the rebel Congress at Richmond, when they ran away before the coming of your victorious legions on the grey of that morning, on the 7th of April, 1865, when our troops leaped the entrenchments at Richmond and carried their banners against the blackened and blasted walls of the doomed city—what one of those fleeing men had not endeavored, in defiance of his oath, to overturn the Constitution of the United States? What member of the Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, or Texas, Legislatures had not also taken an oath in the name of the Confederacy to overthrow the Constitution of the United States? This being so, I ask you the question, and demand an answer, by what right had the aiders and abettors of this rebellion to fling out their banners and cry out that the momentt the rebellion was broken they should have representation in Congress? Now comes along another Johnson instead of their former leader, and they affix to their banner the name of their new commander, Seymour, of New York, and come before the people with the cry that the Southern States have the right of representation in Congress. Did not this organization work forfeiture of the right of representation in Congress, by having declared that States had the right to secede and that the loyal people had no right to coerce them. Oh! I regret, my countrymen that this party of demagogues, who misled honest and tried men, cannot be exposed to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of those who believe with and vote with the Democratic party, either from habit or prejudice, and who have no conception of the damning, blackening record of these very leaders who come before you in this contest of 1868. But I regret this is one of the issues that organization had not the manly candor to avow, when it was seeking aspirants for the doubtful honor of such a position as the President of a Confederacy, not a *nation*, but of a Confederacy, broken up at pleasure; by the action of each of its members; that though secession was not accomplished by the bullet, that they still hope to succeed by the ballot. The only difference between Pendleton and Seymour is that Pendleton is clear and plain in his utterances. They both agree with and compliment each other. Seymour supports Pendleton's declaration of to-day, and Pendleton supports Seymour's declaration of yesterday. That is the adherence to their own platform, adopted under the dictation first of Preston, of Kentucky, secondly of Hampton, of South Carolina; and last but not least of Forrest, of Fort Pillow infamy. That is, the platform was framed by three rebel Generals. They prepared the platform to be acted upon and carried out by the Democratic masses of the North.

Now, my fellow-citizens, in these condensed remarks I have but indicated what is really embodied, when rightly understood, in the several platforms of the two great contending parties. That is to say, the party that advocates secession, and supports secession by armed rebellion, and failing to make its successful, comes to the rescue and attempt to make it successful through the omnipotence of the ballot; and that other party which met at Chicago, representing the true men of the country, the men of every political organization, but who are capable in the hour of their country's peril, and trial of forgetting the fierceness of party bickering and turn away from their party associations; who are capable of throwing away the banners of party, and throwing off the faded uniform of party, and putting on the true uniform of the country, and march onward under the banner of the Republic, ready to give up all things and sacrifice all things, and trust in God and in hope of a life to come, maintaining American institutions, and maintaining undivided this grand, glorious, beautiful heritage which God in his providence gave to our fathers, and which they have transmitted to us and which is to be transmitted unimpaired to those coming after us.

When you come to read these various platforms the first thing to be considered is that the party of the Republic at Chicago declared in favor of the measures of restoration adopted by the Congress of the United States, while the party at New York, as might be expected, under the lead and control of such men as Preston, Hampton and Forrest, pronounced these acts tyranny and usurpation.

Now, my countrymen, I desire to say this, if any poor words of mine are worthy of your attention at all, but this I pray you, ponder upon what I say, whether it be true or false. If the utterances made by the parties to which I have alluded, and which I have reiterated in your hearing, about the acts of reconstruction passed by the men chosen through the organization of the States of this Union, are unwarranted by the Constitution, and by that higher law which lies behind your Constitution, then the formation of your matchless Constitution was a work of oppression and tyranny. It is more manifest that this is so when you consider the fact that the great and noble men who framed our matchless form of civil policy and carried it into effect, recognized it as the written law of the Federal States, known as the United States. It was recognized in the articles of the Constitution that none of them should ever be altered without the consent of three-fourths of the States of the Union. They must be right, or the American people must lose the fruits of that seven years' struggle for independence and nationality. Washington and his peerless associates recognized that higher law given by the God of Nations to individual men, "preserve your life." Proceeding and acting upon this law they gave us your Constitution. It had its origin in this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and therefore, in the presence of the people of Pennsylvania, and upon the soil of Pennsylvania, within the limits of where that instrument had its origin, it is that I should speak in support of what is being done by the loyal people of America to preserve their nationality for the great hereafter. They offered that Constitution, framed in Philadelphia in '87, to the people of the several States of the Union for ratification or rejection. North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to consent to the change of the articles of the Federal Constitution; they refused to ratify the Constitution; refused to cast a vote; refused to send representatives to the first Congress in New York in 1789. The State of New York refused to give one solitary vote for that matchless man, the first of Americans and foremost of men, who, while the "Father of his country," was yet careless of all consequences personal to himself. Inspired with the sense of his obligation, under God, to save his country and nation, Washington, with uncovered head and uplifted hand, in the presence of God and his country, swore to maintain, and protect and defend the Constitution of the Union of the United States, *no matter who refused to ratify it.* The question was asked him that day by demagogues and conspirators, by the "tories" and "plough boys" of the revolution, "by what authority do you ordain this Constitution without the consent of the different States of the Union and contrary to the express letter of the written law of the Union?" and the answer was given by him in a moment. "We do it, sir, by virtue of the transcendent law of nature and nature's God, which charges every people with the duty of self-preservation."

Now, my countrymen, tell me, upon this plain statement of facts, whether the logic of these demagogues will not apply with much more force against the constitutionality of the Constitution itself than it does apply against the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts passed by the Congress of the United States in accordance with the express authority of the Constitution. The Constitution contains the express grant, however, first, that our legislative power in this Constitution should be vested in a Congress of the United States; secondly, that a Congress of the United States should be composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives chosen by the several States of the Union. What States of the Union? Adhering States of the Union; States that have Republican Governments; States in the words of the Constitution, whose official, legislative, executive and judicial officers are bound by an oath to support the Constitution. On that day when this legislation was adopted by the Congress of the United States, every organized State of this Union, having an organized State government, having a republican form of government, with officers sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, was represented in Congress and participated in the legislation. Who denies that the organized, constitutional, adhering States of the Union, and having executive officers exercising their functions, did not participate in this legislation? We need not argue this question to plain, honest people.

When South Carolina had foresworn herself, and therefore ceased to exercise legislative power, and to hold protection over law-abiding citizens, was it not competent for the Congress of the United States to provide by law, under the mouths of your cannon, under the bayonets of your victorious army, when they had entered within the limits of that city of Richmond to, throw the shelter of law over every law-abiding man? If it were not, what sort of a Government have you? When men cling to the tottering pillars of the Republic, when the Republic itself was not able to protect them, ought they not to find protection in your law in the day of your victorious power, when your armies took possession of the land?

When Southern leaders spoke against these amendments to the Constitution, refused to elect Representatives to Congress, and no man could compel them to do it, does it result that the Government of the United States is not permitted to legislate over these until they learn to reasen and submit to the authority of law. Is that protection which you have under the rule which Wade Hampton and his legions see fit to give? Would not that be to make rebellion itself easy? Would not that be surrendering to rebellion after you had conquered it? We would then be driveling asses. This is the kind of logic to which these gentlemen treat the American people, by asking them to consider if but twenty-five, six or seven States are represented, and that because four, five or six of them have refused to legislate, should we still refuse to them the sanction of law—over those asking for our legislation. If it is not constitutional and binding over those rebellious States, why do these gentlemen stand and not tell us at once that all the legislation of the last eight years over these disorganized States is an overstepping of the requirements of law, is alike void and unconstitutional, because they were not represented in Congress? This necessarily results. It must be so. I am not familiar with the utterances of these gentlemen in the locality of Pennsylvania, in their State organization, but I am familiar with their utterances in other national organizations. How are they confirmed in the belief that these acts of reconstruction are null and void? In my State they gave us notice in their platform, adopted at the capital, they gave us timely warning that these acts of reconstruction would not be submitted to. But the other day the leaders gave notice that the concurrent resolution of Congress, passed last week, declaring the ratification of the articles of amendment was itself null and void. I do not claim for the Amendment the force of law; but I do claim for it the force of a notice to all parties concerned in this country that the Amendment has been adopted. That Amendment constitutes the central idea of your acts of reconstruction. Does not the Constitution provide for us the means of amendment? Does it not declare that Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall to all intents and purposes become part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States of this Union? Have three-fourths thus ratified it? Oh, say these Democrats, three-fourths of the States out of thirty-seven have through certain organizations ratified the amendment; but then, they say, we deny that the resolution which but yesterday in the State of Georgia elected two Senators to the Senate of the United States was not valid. Pray, Mr. Democrat, what is the legislature that did this? Was it not the legislature which passed the ordinance of secession? Why did you not find some man in your Convention at New York to propose your mode of reconstruction? Mr. Demagogue, you cannot blow hot and cold in this wise. You say States must be represented in Congress. You know they cannot be represented in the Senate except through the action of a State Legislature. Now meet the question like men. The amendment has been ratified by twenty-eight States of the Union, omitting the States of Ohio and New Jersey, which recently repealed their action. But twenty-eight States are three-fourths of thirty-seven. It is ratified, and you say it shall not go into effect. If it don't go into effect as the fundamental law of this country, it is in vain that hundreds of thousands of the noblest and bravest and best of our countrymen have offered themselves in sacrifice, laying down their lives in battle for the defense of your constitution and government. The effect of that amendment is to make rebellion by State secession absolutely impossible in this land; to put an end to the quibbling of these conspirators and demagogues, and to decide for themselves the constitutionality of all the legislation of Congress; and as a last result to make it impossible to secede from the government and authority of the Union. If the Southern mind had not been filled with all the hypocritical pretences of demagogues, and made to believe that it was an inherent right and honor to overthrow their respective States, this rebellion would have been impossible. You could not have rallied the young men of the South to have followed the flaunting banner of treason had it not been instilled in their minds from childhood that they could secede from the Union and fight down the supremacy of the National Constitution.

What are we saying in this fourteenth article of amendment, amongst other things, and let it be printed upon your tickets when you cast your ballots in the great elections of 1868: neither the United States nor any State shall ever assume or pay any debt or liability contracted in aid of rebellion or make compensation for emancipated slaves. [Applause.] Not in aid of the past rebellion, but in aid of rebellion against the United States past or future. Not a single blade of grass, says that amendment, growing upon this broad land—broad enough to furnish comfortable homes for thirty-three millions, and to furnish bread to the civilized world—not a single blade of grass, not a single kernel of corn, shall ever go into the treasury of treason.

Here stands this Northern Democrat, with his pretended love for the Constitution, declaring that this amendment, which has already been ratified by men representing not less than twenty-six millions of people, shall not go into the Constitution or become a part of the fundamental law of the land. Why? Why? Because it makes it impossible forever to restore the "Lost Cause."

I have not done with the discussion of this subject, for this is only of the essence of this great issue, and when this story is told, the story of the conflict past and present is told, and the people may decide the issue in the sections of this fourteenth article of amendment. There is another noticeable provision of the amendment: that the national debt, including the bounties and pensions to soldiers and sailors, shall never be questioned. This is strong language. It was necessary to put it there, if these States were to be restored, and being restored speedily, certainly, these demagogues, who are running about with the cry that these Black Republicans did not want to restore the Union, are much astonished, when, lo! and behold, they wake up on this bright morning in the month of July, in the year 1868, and find that these Black Republicans had, in the Providence of God, and by the aid of the legions of the Republic, lifted up eight out of the eleven of the revolted States and formed them again as the pillars of the Republic, and raised them to their place and power in the Union of the States. If Mississippi is not yet restored, if Texas is not yet restored, if Virginia is not yet restored, it is not the fault of the representatives of the people, who have made the same provisions for their speedy restoration as for the other eight States represented in Congress. If you cannot know why this is, ask Seymour of New York, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, or Jeff Davis, of God knows where. [Laughter.] He flies from his country for his country's good. They can answer. It was not wise, or prudent or proper, to recognize the supremacy of that great national charter which haunted them in the field, and by the help of the same never ceasing Providence, by the omnipotence of the ballot next November they will be conquered completely and forever. They are out because they will not come in. They are out, not out of the Union, but out of the Halls of Representation. They do not share the present political power of the nation; they do not vote in the electoral college. Simply, they would not "sit down clothed in their right mind" at the feast of a triumphant, but a just, humane and beneficent people. Until they choose to submit to the same just and humane and beneficent law, the sway of which is this day acknowledged and bowed before, from distant Maine to distant Oregon, I say let them sit there in sackcloth and ashes. The people that will not submit to the first idea of Democratic government have no right to participate in a Democratic Government,—the principle that "the majority shall rule," in obedience to the fundamental law of the land, and in obedience to that higher law, justice itself, which is the attribute of God, and which belonged to his nature before worlds were, and shall be part of his nature when worlds have perished, and by which nations are to be judged,—justice, even among men, demands satisfaction.

These are the two principles of the amendment—first, tribute shall not be paid to support rebellion against the government of a just and free people; second, that no man in the National Councils, or in any State or Legislature of the Union, shall ever question the validity of the national debt, including the pensions of soldiers and sailors. That is the language of the amendment, and let no demagogue attempt to get rid of its force, for the words are as true as Holy Writ. Just as they are true, let no man attempt to get rid of the force of these simple words,—so just, and embodying in beautiful form the nation's gratitude to its dead and living defenders.

The national debt, including the bounties to soldiers and sailors, shall never be called in question—never while the nation lives, because it is part of the price paid for your national existence, and because it is the pledge of this great people. When the mother gave the stay of her old age, sacrificed him for the advance of her country, and when he went down in the tempest of the great conflict, the nation would be untrue to itself did it hesitate to fulfill the pledge to support her. Remember the pledge! Let us make it good!

Not a word do these demagogues utter about that part of the debt protected in this amendment in regard to the soldiers and sailors; but their howl is about the bondholders. The man who gave the earnings of his life, honorably acquired—it may be in the mine or in the mill—to support the drooping standard of the republic in the hour of her trial, when the heavens were covered with blackness, and the habitations of the people were filled with death, is to be told by these mouthing politicians, "you are a bloated bondholder and we won't pay you."

I want these demagogues to remember that "honesty is the best policy" with nations as with men. In the words of Chancellor Kent, "religion and morality, which ought to govern individuals in private life, ought to govern nationalities, for the reason that nationalities are collections of men." I believe it is written in that letter which God gave to the infant nations that "Righteousness exalteth a nation." It is a disgrace for a nation, when it has the means, to refuse to pay its honest debts, especially when the debt was contracted for its preservation—to enable it to keep place in the family of nations. For a nation when its has the means to refuse to pay its debts is simply national dishonor, which is national death—and what a death! For dead nationalities there is no resurrection. For them there is no new heaven or new earth. The nation that repudiates its honest contracts when it has the means to pay them disables itself forever afterwards to make a contract, and simply leaves itself naked to its enemies.

You repudiating demagogue! I understand your demagoguery. You propose simply this: to make secession hereafter easy and sure of success. I am not surprised that Jeff. Davis is at this time of the opinion that it is improper that you should pay the bondholders—the man who fled from the city of treason and was driven to the wall, until he was taken flying in his unmentionable garments. It is surprising that any honest man, believing in a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, should be found listening for a moment to repudiating any honest debt, public or private, individual or national. I have said enough on this point.

It was always the purpose of the National Constitution that before the majesty of the law rich or poor, wise or simple, strong or weak, should be protected in their rights. This was meant when they put into that Constitution the simple but strong words, "no person shall be deprived of life, or liberty, or property without due process of law." They meant plainly what they said. They did not say what these modern demagogues prate about, that no white person shall be deprived of life, or liberty, or property, without due process of law. The question would have been raised, how white must a man be before he is entitled to the protection of the Constitution?

Justice from the most ancient times to this hour was understood among all intelligent people to be that which gives to every man his right or his due; but in the progress of this great conflict, in the course of this war for the Union, every fetter upon the limb of every slave turned to ashes, and when the cloud lifted from your stricken field of battle, the sun in its course through the Heavens across this Continent of ours looked not down upon a slave. It was fit therefore that we should put these words into the Constitution, "That neither the United States, nor any State, shall ever make compensation for emancipated slaves." If this limitation be not put there, every man conversant with this question knows that in the absence of this limitation, it is competent for the Legislature of any State of this Union to tax to exhaustion their people, to make compensation for the four million of emancipated slaves. Now, Mr. Jefferson Davis, if there is to be any compensation made, on account of your emancipated slaves, I insist upon it that the compensation shall not be made to you, but to your slaves. Why, say these gentlemen, should we interfere with it? We should interfere with it, because we do not intend hereafter that the institution shall be recognized by law upon American soil. We intend that the spirit of the Constitution shall proclaim to every man, to all hereafter, no matter whether an African, a European, or Asiatic sun first burned upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberties were first trodden down, the moment that he first sets foot on American soil, by the spirit of the American Constitution and by the letter of it, he is equal to the first man in the Republic. It is that which made your Constitution from the beginning the new evangel to the nations; which shook every throne of despotism in the old world; which made every tyrant across the waters hold the reins of power with a more tremulous and unsteady hand; which summoned hither the lifetime of men now listening to me, whole nationalities from the powers of Europe—nationalities made up of the workers and of the builders, the men whose toil feeds and clothes and shelters nations, and who have contributed so much to give us our proud position today as foremost among all the nations of the world. We therefore put into the amendment not only the words I have quoted, these other words that "no State in this Union shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws," and "that Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce this prohibition." They say "you are legislating now for the nigger." For God's sake, let us be gentlemen, at least, and let us use the language of gentlemen in this controversy. That is a vulgar word; it is not found in the lexicon of gentlemen at all, and I suppose that it is an abbreviation of that word that is found there, "negro." It does not represent nationality; thank God, it does represent nationality everywhere within the pale of Christendom, and it has not quite as much relation to the complexion of a man's face as it has to the complexion of a man's heart; it signifies a mean fellow—a chap that robs hen roosts; that breaks into sheep folds; that breaks the law of the Stone Table, and bears false witness against his neighbor. I do not care if he be as white as the driven snow, he is a nigger in the vocabulary of this fellow. Oh! you say you are legislating by that amendment for the protection of the negro; but why should he not be protected? But it is for the protection of us all, you are a person as well as he, and the language is that "no State shall deny to any *person* within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Equality in the rights of persons, has nothing to do with voting. That is a conventional arrangement after the States are organized; but these rights of persons are as universal as the material structure of man, and with respect to these rights the provision is, "that no State shall hereafter deny to any person the eqnal protection of the laws." Oh! there is a divineness in it. Jeff. Davis himself is a person; Robert Toombs is a person; the five hundred thousand men who but yesterday lifted their hands in defiance against the holy temple of your laws are persons; and yet, by this provision, they are equally under the protection of the law, and every State in the Union, North as well as South, East as well as West, is to be bound hereafter to secure to them that equal protection. It is the law of forgiveness. It is in humble imitation of that utterance of Him who made the Heavens and the earth, when the first crime was committed upon this planet, according to his own record, which covered one brow with ashy paleness and the terrible beauty of death, and the other with the damning blot of fratracide, he set his seal upon the brow of the murderer, "Lest whosoever might find him, slay him." He set his seal upon his brow to hush the cry for blood. In imitation of this grand example the American people are about to put into their fundamental conditions that no State shall deny to any person, no matter how guilty, the "equal protection of the law." In the light of this great example, we may use the words of that inspired poet of our times, when he speaks of man "seeming most like a God when mercy reasons justice." We reason our justice with mercy. We put them all under the protection of the law. But, do you say you "would not object to it if you only exclude the negro." But why exclude him? He constitutes the majority, by a hundred thousand, to-day in the State of South Carolina. He was born on the soil; he is a freeman to-day by force of your laws; by force of that great battle of liberty which was fought by your returning and unreturning braves. They, in the providence of God, made him free by the sword, and the great people who sent them out sealed them by the irrepealable covenant which your own representative aided to put in the Constitution: "That hereafter slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, is forever prohibited on American soil." The majority in his own State, why should he not vote or have a voice in it? And especially why should he not when he accepted your beautiful banner as the symbol of liberty, as it had been in the past the symbol of oppression? Follow that brave fellow in the thickest of the fight, when before the guns of Fort Wagner, when a braver man went not down in this conflict, with the blood of youth upon his brow, full of learning, full of promise, gone to lead a colored regiment in South Carolina in the thickest of the fray, follow his color-bearer, wounded in the fight; follow him in the day by his dead Colonel; follow him as he drags his limbs along and with his expiring breath utters these words: "Boys, I did not let the dear old flag touch the ground;" and then tell me whether such men are not as much entitled to the equal protection of your laws as the rebels who ridged your land with graves and made vacant chairs around every hearth-stone in the land. That is my Democracy. Put every man under equal protection of the laws, and give every man the security of the law that he may enjoy the fruits of his own honest toil. That is one way to make institutions perpetual. Bless every man with equal protection, and every man will have an equal interest in their perpetuation. It pains me, my countrymen, to be compelled to coin my heart's drops into words to persuade the American people to make their laws just, and thereby make them perpetnal.

I would summon to my aid to-night in this humble offering I am making the words of the Father of American Democracy, who is known familiarly as the author of the Declaration of Independence, who when he came to die lifted up his withered hands to Heaven, and with his expiring breath said: "I commit my spirit to God and my daughter to my country." Full as he was with honors, of world-wide fame; crowned with Presidential honors by his grateful countrymen, he could not lay himself down in peace without the assurance that his country with its just government surviving would shelter with

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EPHEMERIS.

—Queen Victoria has two hundred horses.

—Horse-shoe shaped fans are fashionable in Paris.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons is about ready to start for America.

—Rumor says that the ex-elector of Hesse Cassel has gone mad.

—When is a man's foot like a barn? asks a facetious exchange. When there's a corn *bin* there.

—Of all the waists pertaining to crowned heads in Europe, that of the Empress of the French is still the smallest.

—Judging by the photograph of the new municipal buildings, which is now on exhibition on St. Clair street, near the bridge, we are soon to have a very elegant addition to the architecture of our city as well as one of the handsomest city halls in the country.

—The editor of the Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle* speaks of Gen. Napier's "late triumphant expedition into *India*," and of "Magdala, the capitol of India." We thought the expedition of Gen. Napier was into Abyssinia, in Africa, and that Magdala is the capital of that country. Somebody is mistaken.

—Father Secci, an Italian inventor of well carned fame, has, it is said, just discovered a new motive power which is lighter, stronger and more economical than steam. This secret the learned Priest wishes to dispose of to the Portuguese Government, and that Government seems disposed to purchase it.

—The Viceroy is at Ems. The first evening he was there, while taking his walk abroad in the dusk of the evening, he ran against a slightly obfusticated Englishman who had probably taken a little too much beer on the top of his wine. Monsieur l'Anglais was very indignant and slapped the face of the vice-regal collider, and called him a condemned Arab. The police then came up and provided an escort for the impetuous son of Albion, but would not accede to the Viceroy's desire to have him decapitated.

What to Eat in Warm Weather.

(From the Philosophy of Eating.)

If it be true that in cold weather we need, and the appetite demands, concentrated carbonaceous food, it is also true as might be expected, and as we all know, that the appetite demands in warm weather a very different class of articles of food; and the reason is obvious.

Four-fifths of our food being devoted to the production of heat, we need four times as much in cold weather as in warm. If, therefore, we ate the same articles in summer as in winter, and only what our nature required, the stomach and bowels would collapse into one-quarter of their functions. Nature, therefore, provides for warm climates and the summers of cold, food in which all elements are greatly diluted, and in which the proportion of carbonates are much smaller than those provided for cold weather. This you will see in the analysis of Southern and Northern corn, in a very remarkable degree. While the proportion of Northern corn is six of the carbonates to one of the nitrates, the proportion of these principles in Southern corn are nearly equal. It would, therefore, require six times the bulk of Southern corn as of Northern to support the same degree of heat; and this disparity is still more strikingly seen if we compare Northern corn with some of our Southern vegetables. Corn contains 73 per cent. of carbonates, turnips four per cent., and cucumbers one per cent. Consequently it would require eighteen pounds of turnips, or seventy-three pounds of cucumbers, to furnish as much heat as Northern corn meal.

The comparative proportions of carbonates and nitrates in wheat, and indeed all cereals that grow both in Northern and Southern climate, as well as those of all other natural products of the soil, plainly declare the will of God in regard to summer and winter food, as also do our appetites and tastes.

In the spring we lose our desire for butter and buckwheat, and begin to crave some acid fruits and green vegetables. And yet how many thoughtless housekeepers at the North go through nearly the same routine of cooking in summer as in winter, with just about as much butter and lard and fat beef, and even pork and fat gravy, and flour puddings, with sance; not because they like it as well, or think it is wholesome, but only because their "mothers did so before them." And so powerful is this thoughtless and absurd habit in the Southern States, that it is said that however plentiful may be the supply of milk and cheese, and green vegetables, fresh, lean beef, and fruits, &c., a Southern family always has on the table a smoked ham or a "side of pork," and their vegetables are cooked swimming in fat; and to force an appetite, they use the most stimulating spices and condiments. In short, their food in the hottest weather is suitable only for the coldest northern winter weather. Is it strange that diseases prevail?

We need in summer or winter, whether using muscles or brains, or neither, every day food containing carbonates for the lungs, nitrates for the muscles and tissues, and phosphates for the vital powers; but we need them in very different proportions, according to the temperature in which we live and our habits of life. These elements are furnished at our hands, varying in proportions so as to be adapted to the different temperatures and habits; and for animals that have only instincts and not intellects to guide them, from the elephant to the smallest animalculæ, these different elements are so mixed and prepared, and the appetite so adjusted to them, that they always want, and always have, and always eat the right kind of food at the right time and the right quantity. But the man, who has intellect, is expected to understand the laws of his being, and to adapt his food to the wants of his nature, varies it according to circumstancec. We are creatures of habit, and our systems have wonderful power in adapting themselves to circumstances; and, therefore, we do not all die, however thoughtlessly we live, and how persevering-ly continued the wrong habits to which we have been accustomed; and our appetites falling in with our habits, the evils of wrong living are perpetuated. Still, it is true everwhere that the average amount of health, and the average length of life, are in exact proportions to the care we take to live in accordance with the laws of our being—these statistics show, and our own observations confirm.

But what a responsibility these considerations place upon wives and mothers, who have, or ought to have, the direction of these matters! To them, in Providence, as the word of God, the injunction emphatically is, "Keep my commandments, for length of days, and long life and peace, shall they add to thee," and to thy family.

Lace Making in Italy.

The women of Italy find lace-making and embroidery a great assistance in eking out their scanty subsistence. At Genoa there are ten manufacturers of embroidery and six of lace, who supply the workpeople of the town and country with the raw material and designs to be executed at their own homes. The lace-makers are principally inhabitants of the shores of the Gulf of Rapallo, fifteen miles southeast of Genoa. The Genoa embroidery, it is stated, is, as regards design, inferior to that of Paris, and superior, as regards workmanship, to that of Switzerland. It is admitted, however, that the workwomen of Genoa cannot compete with the perfection of the one and the cheapness of the other. The manufacture of lace, however, is in a better state, and the annual production is of the value of from $90,000 to $100,000. In Lombardy 5,000 women and girls are employed in making veils, collars, shawls, mantillas and neck-kerchiefs, which are executed with much good taste. The raw material is principally obtained from Germany, France and England. The produce of this industry only suffices for the wants of the country. At Milan, there are six manufacturers of this article, who give employment to upwards of 5,000 persons, working principally at their own homes, and earning from 4 to 20 cents per day. The price of the veils varies from 30 cents to $38 each, and the annual production of this industry is estimated at $80,000. The two other centres of this industry in Lombardy are at Cantu, 5 miles southeast of Como, and Sant Angelo, 10 northeast of Padua. At Cantu, which numbers only 6,000 inhabitants, this industry employs 1,700 women, who earn about 4 cents a day, and whose annual produce amounts to $87,600. The traders in this article make a profit of from 20 to 30 per cent. At Sant Angelo the number of women engaged at this industry is about six hundred, and their earnings average from ten to twenty cents per day. The lace made at this place is of ordinary quality, and principally of cotton. The price of the lace varies from two cents to thirty cents per braccio of Milan (equal to about twenty-four inches.) The lace made of thread cost from twenty to forty cents, and that of silk costs about forty cents per braccio. The embroideries on bobinnet and tulle, both of cotton and thread, at Venice, have a ready sale in the country, and are also exported to Trieste. A considerable number of persons are employed in this industry. Embroidery and lace made of silk are also carried on extensively at Venice. At Palestrina, an island and town, ten miles south of Venice, the woman also make point lace. In the Neapolitan provinces various kinds of lace are made. In 1863 the export of lace from Naples amounted in value to $97,440.

Swinging Sixty Yards from a Hook Through the Arm.

A fearful accident occurred on the 23d, at the Washington street Tunnel in Chicago, which is thus detailed by the *Republican*:

The workmen employed in the construction of the tunnel were being paid off, and the machinery was about ceasing its operations, when a laborer, named Thomas Casey, who was watching the movements of the steam derrick, was transfixed in the fleshy part of the upper arm by the hook attached by means of a long iron chain to the boom of the derrick. Suspended by the hold it obtained in his muscle, the poor wretch was slowly swung round by the crane in a circuit of some sixty yards. The machinery was stopped as he hung over the coffer-dam, which is more than fifty feet beneath the platform on which the derrick revolves. The sudden cessation caused the chain to vibrate, and as the vibration continued, the hook gradually ripped the arm up to the very wrist, where, the flesh being unequal to the work of suspension, it emerged, causing the man to fall to the bottom of the dam. Whon picked up by his fellow workmen, he was found to be unconscious but alive. His injuries are, as may be imagined, of a very serious character, but in consequence of an extraordinary vitality, he may possibly recover.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S MUSIC BOOK.—A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* says: "In the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge is Queen Elizabeth's Music-book, containing compositions for the pianoforte, or virginal of her time. The Queen is said to have been a skilful musician. Some pages of the book have been evidently turned over, others but seldom looked at. The leaves that are soiled are those on which the simplest tunes are written; the others contain the variations and more intricate passages. Although her Majesty has the reputation of having been an accomplished performer upon the virginal, this music book proves that she was wont to skip the more irksome compositions, and indulge in the less laborious pastime of playing the tunes only. It is an easy way of acquiring the reputation of a pianist, to get together many of the most difficult pieces of Thalberg, Liszt and others, and play only the melodies they arrange, avoiding the brilliant passages which are so difficult to master, and often so puzzling to listen to. I rather think Queen Elizabeth did this with the music of Liszts and Thalbergs of her day, judging from her music-book."

WE find the following anecdote of a Welsh jury in the London *Times*: "At the Montgomery Quarter Sessions, a tailor named John Welsh was placed in the dock, charged with stealing a milk-can. The prisoner was undefended, and the jury, after hearing the evidence, handed in a verdict of guilty, and Welsh was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor. It has since transpired that, so far from finding the prisoner guilty, the jury were unanimous in the belief that he was innocent, and the foreman was charged with the delivery of a verdict accordingly, but that when he stood up to reply to the formal question of the clerk of the court the unfortunate man lost his presence of mind and delivered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was consigned to jail in the presence of the jury, who were too frightened to interfere."

THE visit of the Duke of Edinburg to the Crystal Palace, in London, on the 4th, was the occasion of a series of festivals of unwonted magnificence. Upward of 30,000 persons were present. The Duke was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and a distinguished party. Both Signor Mario and Mlle. Adelina Patti took part in the concert; and the new song which has been composed in honor of the Prince was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. The whole system of the fountains was put in operation; and late in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

THE Japanese have discovered that a few seconds previous to an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. They have ingeniously constructed a light frame supporting a horse-shoe magnet, beneath which is a cup of bell metal; to the armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed the weight drops, and, striking the cup, gives the alarm. Every one in the house then seeks the open air for safety.

AN Eastern paper says that the Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, at a recent meeting, appropriated $150 for a library, $250 for apparatus and $1,200 for pig pens.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN!

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED. A FULL SET FOR $8.

AT DR. SCOTT'S.

878 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF GENUINE VULCANITE. my9:d&T

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AND Chandeliers,

FOR GAS AND OIL.

Just received, the finest and largest assortment ever opened in this city.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET, COR. VIRGIN ALLEY. mh24:n22

CEMENT, SOAP STONE, &c.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

SOAP STONE. PLASTER, CHIMNEY TOPS, WATER PIPES.

HENRY H. COLLINS, ap16:o70 25 Wood street.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT DRAIN PIPE.

Cheapest and best Pipe in the market. Also, ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT for sale.

R. B. & C. A. BROCKETT & CO.

Office and Manufactory—240 REBECCA ST., Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended to. je22:r93

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS.

PINK, WHITE AND BLUE MOSQUITO BAR; LADIES' AND GENT'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR; PALM FANS, LINEN FANS, SILK FANS; HEAD NETS; LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE HANDKERCH'FS, EMBROIDREED HANDKERCHIEFS; COTTON HOSIERY; LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S MERINO HOSE, SILK GLOVES, LACE COLLARS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS.

CORSETS,

A splendid assortment, for Ladies and Misses.

BULLION FRINGES, SEWING SILK FRINGES.

Also, a full line of

BULLION, to Match.

We have now a full line of the new

DROP SKIRTS ON HAND.

JOCKEY COLLAR, DICKENS COLLAR, DERBY COLLAR, EXPOSITION COLLAR.

We would especially invite the attention of Jobbers to our Wholesale Department, as we sell our goods at lowest eastern market prices.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO., 78 and 80 Market Street. jy25

AT JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

DAILY ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS!

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND FLOUNCINGS; HAMBURG INSERTINGS; SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS; LACE CAPES, COIFFEURS AND PARASOL COVERS; LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

HOSIERY.

SUPER STOUT AND SUPER FINE COTTON AND MERINO 1-2 HOSE; LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE, in Lace, Lisle, Silk and Cotton, of best English and German makes; DOMESTIC HOSIERY, at very low rates; ALEXANDRE'S DUCHESS KID GLOVES, a new line just received.

A full assortment of BULLION AND SILK FRINGES; TASSEL FRINGES, BEAD FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS; GIMP HEADINGS; TRIMMING RIBBONS AND SATINS; PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

STRAW GOODS.

At greatly reduced rates.

New style HATS—Ladies' and Misses. CRAPES, MALINES, DOTTED NETTS; RIBBONS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY LACES, BONNET SILKS, FRAMES, SUNDOWNS AND SHAKER HOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

77 and 79 Market Street. je1:MWF

PRICES MARKED DOWN!

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

ALL GOODS GREATLY REDUCED!

ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST.

HOOP SKIRTS. (Ladies',) for	50c
CORSETS, (Real French,)	80
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 3 for	25
KID GLOVES, (warranted,)	1.00
PAPER COLLARS	10
200 Yds. SPOOL COTTON, (good)	5
POCKET BOOKS, worth 50c	25
MEN'S SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS	50
MEN'S JEAN DRAWERS	75

All kinds Bonnets and Hats at Half Cost.

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

Special Rates to Merchants & Dealers.

MACRUM & CARLISLE, jy1:s31 19 FIFTH STREET.

PAINTERS.

WILL. S. TAYLOR, PAINTER,

No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.

Thankful for the former very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I assure my friends and the public generally that, in the future as in the past, I shall endeavor diligently to merit a continuance of the same, and will be always at the shop from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M. my21:q14

DRY GOODS.

AT WM. SEMPLE'S,

Will be Found a Large Stock of

DRY GOODS.

BLEACHED MUSLIN, UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, PILLOW CASE MUSLIN, SHIRTING CHECK, TICKING, PRINTS, DELAINES, ALPACCAS, COTTON TABLE DIAPER, LINEN TABLE DIAPER, TOWELS, TOWELING, CASSIMERES, JEANS, HONEY COMB QUILTS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, WHITE AND COLORED CORSETS, GENT'S WHITE SHIRTS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, BONNETS, SUNDOWNS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny. jy25

LINEN FOR PANTS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 52 St. Clair St.,

HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE LINEN DRILLS, for Pants.

COL'D & STRIPED " for Pants.

LINEN DUCKS. BLOUSE LINENS. FRENCH LINENS. STRIPED AND FIGURED SHIRT LINENS. WHITE MARSEILLES. BUFF MARSEILLES.

Stock all new and CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

No. 52 St. Clair Street.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE FRONT. jy22:

87. MARKET STREET. 87.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES!

TO CLOSE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS.

87 MARKET STREET.

THEODORE F. PHILLIPS.

je30: 87....MARKET STREET....87.

115 WOOD ST. 115.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

jy27:s61

168.....168.

NEW GOODS.

NEW ALPACCAS.

NEW MOHAIR.

BLACK SILKS.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

F. SOUCY,

No. 168 Wylie Street. 168. 168.

[ap30:n40]

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET, Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONFECTIONERIES.

HENRY W. HORBACH, Confectionery and Bakery

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STERET, Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEO. SCHLELEIN, Fancy Cake Baker & Confectioner,

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & NUTS,

No. 40, corner Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny. Constantly on hand, ICE CREAM, of various flavors.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Noeice is hereby given that the firm of STRICKLER & MORLEDGE was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868. All debts due to said firm will be paid to CHARLES H. MORLEDGE, by whom all debts due by the firm will be paid, and he is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

J. E. STRICKLER, C. H. MORLEDGE.

Having sold out my interest in the above establishment, I cheerfully recommend Mr. MORLEDGE to all my friends as an honest, upright business man, and hope that they will continue their kind favors and patronage heretofore bestowed.

J. E. STRICKLER.

IRON CITY SPICE MILL,

C. H. MORLEDGE, Proprietor,

Fifth Street Extension,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Dealer in Unadulterated ROAST COFFEES, SPICES, and Concentrated

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by our successors, Messrs. ANDERSON & WOODS, at the office of the Pittsburgh Steel Works.

R. J. ANDERSON, J. W. COOK, WM. WOODS.

The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the late firm of ANDERSON, COOK & CO., to Messrs. ANDERSON & WOODS, begs leave to recommend his successors to the patronage of the customers of the former firm. J. W. COOK. Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1868. jy28

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the style of

SAMUEL HASTINGS & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, DAVID EWING withdrawing from the firm. The business will be carried on as usual, under the old name of S. HASTINGS & CO., Carpenters and Builders, corner of West street and North Avenue. The business of the old firm will be settled by the undersigned. SAMUEL HASTINGS, DAVID HASTINGS. Allegheny, July 6th, 1868. y8:s91

NOTICE.

The undersigned has associated with him in business, dating from April 1st, 1868, Mr. ALFRED S. WALL, his son ASA S. GILLISPIE and LOUIS ENGLERT. The style of the firm to be J. J. GILLESPIE & CO. J. J. GILLESPIE.

Referring to the above, the undersigned take pleasure in stating that they will continue the

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE BUSINESS,

At 86 Wood street, where they intend to offer inducements to purchasers second to no house in the United States. J. J. GILLESPIE & CO. my9:p93

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ELECTIC SUMMER CORDIAL,

An infallible remedy for Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Vomiting, Sour Stomach and Cholera Morbus.

DR. HARRIS' CRAMP CURE,

A specific for Cholera, Cramps and Pain in the Stomach, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

AGENTS FOR

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON'S

PURE WHITE LEAD,

AND

McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

The only green paint that will not deteriorate by exposure. It will look better, last longer and give more perfect satisfaction than any paint in the market.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

PARIAN STATUETTES,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

100 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO. mh27

100 WOOD STREET. 100 WOOD STREET.

100 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF

STRAW HATS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT M'CORD & CO.'S,

jy17 131 WOOD STREET.

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., No. 132 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION.

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE.

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD, AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.

Agents wanted to sell this Machine.

CHAS. C. BALSLEY, Agent for Western Pennsylvania. Corner FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, over Richardson's Jewelry Store. my28:q64

DYER AND SCOURER,

H. J. LANCE,

DYER AND SCOURER.

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET

And Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA. my9:j64

FOR SALE--REAL EST.

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND LOT on Carro Allegheny. This property will be sold lo party is about leaving the city, and wishes t of the property before removing.

SAW MILL, TWO DWELLING HOUSE BARNS, with good FARM, and about 8 timber land. This property will be sold lo $2,500—balance on time to suit buyer.

FARM OF 120 ACRES, will be sold fo dollars per acre. Improvements comfortal house and good barn; 50 acres of the land

FARM OF 180 ACRES, near the line of very well located for raising stock; impre are good and substantial; 100 acres of th meadow and grain.

CITY PROPERTY.—Will sell a good bric containing five rooms, at Sixteen Hundred and would rent for the amount in six years.

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, having front, and very convenient of access.

TANNERY, convenient to the city, and well established custom or local trade c therewith; a good dwelling and forty acres

FOUR LOTS in Sharpsburg, near the would make a good coal yard.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—That fine Hotel p situated at the Blairsville Junction, co fourteen rooms and the necessary outh with three acres of garden and fruit tree well located hotel will be sold low, as the tor wishes to retire from business.

FOR RENT.

One large House, for Boarding House. One new Brick House, 8 rooms. One new Brick House of 4 rooms. One new Brick House of 3 rooms. One House of 5 rooms and lot 55 by 140. One House of 7 rooms and lot 150 by 150. Two new Brick Houses, 11 rooms each. One new Frame House, 4 rooms. Two new Brick Houses, 3 rooms each. One new Frame House in Wilkinsburg, six rooms and large lot, well sufted for 7 acres that can be divided into acre lots 5 Lots in Oakland.

Power and a large Room and Yard for re good location. Will be rented for short time.

FOR LEASE OR SALE—3 Lots on Morton Ninth Ward.

WANTED—3,000 feet of Flagging 3 to 4 thick.

TO LOAN---$50,000,

IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARI

APPLY AT

D. P. HATCH'S REAL ESTATE OF

No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburg je29:p18

2,000,000 ACRES O

CHOICE LANDS FOR SA

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Comp

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREU

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kan

Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y, au14: St. Louis, Miss

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALI ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Executors of the late General Robins sell

Five Valuable Building Lots,

Situated on the North Commons, each lot 170 feet. These lots are among the most des for private residence of any to be had in the c Also, the FAMILY CARRIAGE and pair HORSES, with HARNESS complete.

Apply a the office of

JOHN D. ROBINSON

Je30:s26 No. 14 Federal Street, Allegh

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL DRUG STORE,

In a thriving town in Washington county, P Apply to HARRIS & EWING,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne street jy28:t33 Pittsbu

EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLA one-half cash, balance in one and two y will purchase a new dwelling house of three and lot of ground, fronting on Boyd's avenue foot alley at one side. Situate in the village lentown, in a healthy and agreeable locatio minutes' walk from Birmingham street cars. session will be given at short notice. Apply S. CUTHBERT & SONS. jy28 85 Smithfield st

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Ho and Lots for sale in all parts of the city an burbs. Also, several FARMS in good locat Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 20 of land, and good improvements, which I wi cheap and on reasonable terms. Business H to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Hous rent in both cities. For further particulars in WILLIAM WARD ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathec

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The leasehold a term of about nine years of a Two-Frame Dwelling House, at corner of Union A and Water streets, Allegheny, (fronting East mon)) having 7 rooms, 2 halls and large bath r Excellent range in kitchen; hot and cold wat stairs and down; good cellar. Covered por front and at side of house. Grape arbor. Lo by 80 feet. Possession soon, if desired.

For terms apply to R. McLAIN & CO jy17 No. 56 Smithfield stre

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

JULIAN ALLEN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

LEAF TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

No. 8 SIXTH STREET, (National Bank of C merce Building,) PITTSBURGH, P

Branch of 172 Water street, N. Y. ap4:n77 DANIEL F. DINA

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c

No 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

HAY RAKE.

TO FARMERS.

THE HAY RAKE "WELCO

PATENTED 1865 AND 1867.

Is the best Rake made. It will rake heavi carry it farther, load and unload itself easi any other rake. It is self-operating; a child old can do the work of a full hand. Hun certificates could be given, one of which is

"GIRARD, Erie Co., Pa., July 5, 1

"I have used the *Welcome* Hay Rake, ma sured by W. W. Wallace, Pittsburgh, Pa., as ommend it to farmers. It is good in light and hay; is easy on man and horse; is a complete *er of grain and stubble*; is simple in constr and easily kept in order.

JOSEPH ARBUCKL

All orders directed to 319 Liberty street burgh, Pa., or at the works in Columbian promptly attended to. Sold wholesale and

W. W. WAL

Send orders in early, as supply is short. my

MECHANICAL ENGIN

PERCEVAL BECKETT, MECHANICAL ENGINEE

And Solicitor of Patei

(Late of P. F. W. & C. Railway.)

Office, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Roo up stairs. P. O. Box 501, ALLEGHENY C MACHINERY, of all descriptions, desig BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILL INGS furnished. Particular attention pa signing COLLIERY LOCOMOTIVES. Pate fidentially solicited. An EVENING ING CLASS for mechanics every WEDN NIGHT.

CORN MEAL, RYE FLOU

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STRE Near Pittsburg

W. W. AND

Manufacturer of CORN CHOPPED FEED. Ord free of charge. Grain Corn shelled, on short n

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

There is no change to note in our general ets, but there are intications of an ovement in trade at an early day. has been a good inquiry for flour all n, and at present choice brands are ed and holders firm, and in some in- es asking an advance on the higher s. Grains are in limited supply and little doing. From the country there ir demand for Groceries, and prices ell maintained. In provisions there ir trade, with a steady consumptive nd for most articles.

FLOUR—There is a good local demand olders of choice articles are firm, and me cases asking an advance. Stocks are l and dealers are not disposed to bring ay surplus stock at present. The va city mills are in operation, and are ng at lower prices than many of our rs. From the mills, we quote first ity of flour, fresh ground, wholesale, 1,00 in barrels, and in sacks at $10,70 barrel. Second quality, wholesale, in els, at $10,50; and in sacks at $10,20 per el. From store we quote choice Mil- kee brands at $10,60 to $10,75; Good consin brands at $10,25 to $10,50, and winter wheat brands at $10,75 to $11,75 barrel.

GRAIN—There is little doing in grain of kind, with but light receipts. We e red winter wheat, spring and old, at to $2,25 per bushel. Oats are in light ipt and selling readily from first hands c per bushel, and from store at 82 to er bushel. From first hands choice orn will command $1,05 per bushel; e of the best from Elevator and store 1,08 to $1,10 per bushel. There is no in- y for rye and prices are nominally ut $1,20 per bushel, with but little offer- No barley in market.

PROVISIONS — The market continues , with a good demand for all kinds. quote sugar cured hams at 21½c; ulders at 13½ to 13¾c; rib sides at 16¼c; r sides at 18¼c; dried beef at 21½c; l, in tierces, at 18¾ to 19c per pound; s pork at $29,50 per barrel,

LARD OIL—There is a fair inquiry with od demand, and sales reported of No. 1 ra at $1,38 to $1,40, and No. 2 at $1,15 gallon.

BUTTER—There is very little choice ter in market, and the best roll and ked readily commands 30c per pound.

EGGS—Those warranted as sound read- commands 22c, and others, not warrant- 20c per dozen.

POTATOES—Sales of choice at $1,50 to 75 per bushel.

HAY—From country wagons, we quote v and old timothy hay, sellers, at $20 to per ton; baled sold at $20 to $24 per ton.

APPLES—Choice apples sold at $3,50 to 25 per barrel.

CHEESE—Market quiet and steady at for Factory, 14c for Hamburg and stern Reserve, 16 to 17c for Goshen, 18c per pound for Sweitzer.

New York Produce Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton quiet and ady; sales 500 bales at 29a29½ for mid- ng uplands, chiefly at 29½c. Flour— eipts, 4,787 bbls—5a10c better and in fair nand for fresh ground; sales 9,700 bbls $6,80a7,60 for superfine State and west- $8,35a10,75 for extra western, $10,75a 0 for white wheat R. H. O., $9a11 for to extra St. Louis, $11a14 for good ice do., closing quiet; California firm; es 9,000 sacks at $10,30a12,50. Rye flour ady and quiet; sales 150 bbls at $8a10. rnmeal quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 500 ls in bond at 55c; and 400 bbls old at 60c bond. Grain receipts—wheat, 24,123 bush. heat 2a3c better with good milling de- nd; sales 10,660 bushels at $1,86a1,90 for . 2 Spring, $1,95a2,00 for No. 1 do., $2,20a for Amber State, $2,02 for extra choice nnesota, $2,25 for Amber Michigan, $2,35 10 for White Canada, $2,45 for new Am- Tennessee, $2,30 for new red Indiana, 5 for white Michigan, white California 0. Rye scarce and firmer; sales west- at $1,85. Barley Malt nominal. Re- ts of Corn, 304,253 bushels. Corn la2c. ter with a good export and home trade nand; sales 268,300 bushels at $1,04a1,13 inferior to prime new mixed western at, $1,12½ for kiln dried and $1,16a1,21 new white western. Receipts Oats, 39,- bushels. Oats 1c. lower; sales 95,000 shels at 82c. for western in store and 83a ½ do afloat. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. gar in moderate request; sales of 340 s of Cuba at 12⅝c. Molasses; large s rumored on private terms. Hops et, at 10a30c for American. Petroleum n, at 17½a18c for crude and 34c for re- ed bonded. Pork a shade easier and fair demand; sales of 2,300 bbls, at $28.20 ,37 for new mess, closing at $28,25 cash; a28,37 for old do; $22,50a23,00 for prime, d $24a24,25 for prime mess. Beef steady; es of 150 bbls, at $20,15a20,50 for new in mess and $20,60a21,45 for new extra ess. Tierce Beef dull, at $21a33 prime mess and $30a36 for India ess. Beef Hams nominal at $26a33. t meats firmer; sales of 550 pkgs at 12½ 3¼c; shoulders 15¾a17¼c; hams 19¼a ¼c; bagged hams and middies dull, les of 100 boxes Stratford at 17c. Lard shade firmer; sales of 850 tierces at 17a ¼c for steam, and 18¼a18¾c for kettle ndered; also 750 tierces steam, sellers, at c. Butter steady at 25a33c for Ohio, and a40c for State. Cheese firm at 11a16c. eights to Liverpool firmer; engagements r steamer of 15,600 bushels corn at 6c. LATEST—Flour closed a shade firmer for edium and low grades, with a fair local ade demand. Wheat active and firm, ith a good milling demand, at $1,88a1,90 r No. 2 and $1,96a2,00 for No. 1 spring. ye scarce and firm at $1,75a1,85. Oats ll and heavy at 81¾a82c in store and 83c at. Corn firm at $1,05a1,10 for unsound, 2a1,13 for sound new mixed western. $28,26a28,37 for mess, cash and regu- sales of 1,000 bbls mess at $28,37; clos- with free sellers at that price. Beef ly and in moderate demand. Cut s active and firm, sales of 1,000 pkgs ed Hams at 20¼a21c. Bacon quiet at or Stretford Cut. Lard quiet and very at 18a18¼c for fair to prime steam. steady at 26a28c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The market for the of common goods is a little quiet, be- influenced by the downward tendency aw material, but prices are not affected e least, as Cloth all along has been sel- below cost. Woolens appear to be better, especially choice styles of fine but for the lowest medium grades it cult to realize much if anything cost; the fall styles of Delains have opened in general and the price fixed , which is about the cost of produc- the goods are meeting with a good ainted, plain dyed Armures are in lisplay and in good request at 21c. en shawls will open next week at s that will invite trade and impart idence.

Cleveland Market.

legraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VELAND, July 30.—Flour quiet at 9,50 for XX spring; $11a11,50 for XX inter. Country brands are weak and ilar. Wheat; No. 1 red is held at $2,18a No. 2 at $2,00. Corn is held at $1,00 for 1. Oats; held at 74a75c. for No. 1. the market is dull and inactive and is 75a1,80 for No. 1. Barley; mar- nd unchanged.

ukee Market.

ttsburgh Gazette.]

30.—Flour quiet but changed. Wheat un- $2,25 for No 1 in store, ts scarce and nomi- Receipts—200 bbl., 2000 bush corn. lour, 38,000 bush

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 144¾@144⅞.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 30, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent. on call. Sterling dull at 9⅞@10¾ per cent. Gold active and firmer, opening at 144¾, advanced to 145¼, and closing at 144¾@144⅞. Exports to-day $225,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Rather lower and weak: Coupons of 1881, 115¼@115¾; do. '62, 114¾@114½; do. '64, 111¼@111¼; do. '65, 112¾@112½; do. new, 109@109¾; do. '67, 109¼@108¾; do. '68, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s 108⅜@108½; 7-30s, 108¾ @109. Conversions 7-30s to-day, $253,400.

BORDER STATE BONDS.

Border State bonds heavy and lower, except Missouris, which were firm at 92; new Tennessees, 63¼; old do., 65¼, new North Carolinas, 75⅝; old do., 71¼; Virginias, 54¾.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The Railway market was active and buoyant during the day, closing strong and with an upward tendency. At a meeting of the Directors of the Erie road Col. Eldridge resigned the Presidency, and Jay Gould was elected in his place. Mr. Eldridge and James S. Whitney resigned as Directors, and C. G. Sisson and William Tweed were elected to fill the vacancies. Miscellaneous and Express shares dull.

STOCKS.

The following were the 5:30 prices: Canton, 48¾@49; Cumberland, 31@33; Wells' Express, 29¼@29½; American Express, 45¾; Adams Express, 52¾@53; United States Express, 46½@46¾; Merchants Union Express, 24⅜@24⅞; Quicksilver, 21@23; Mariposa preferred, 81½@91½; Pacific Mail, 101 ⅝@101¾; Atlantic Mail, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 135⅞@135½; New York Central, 136¾@136¾; Erie, 69@69½; Erie preferred, 74@75½; Hudson, 137@139; Harlem, 125; Reading 94¾@94⅞; Chicago & Alton 137@138; Terre Haute, 43@44½; Wabash, 51⅜@51⅝; St. Paul, 75@76; St. Paul preferred, 83@84; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates 30¾@30½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92¾@ 92½; Illinois Central, 150, Pittsburgh, 85¾; Toledo, 102¾@103; Rock Island, 109⅞@ 109¾; North Western, 83@83¼; North Western preferred, 83@83½, Ft. Wayne, 110⅛@110½; Ashtabula, 99½; St. Joe, 86.

MINING SHARES

quiet: Gregory, 5; Quartz Hill, 110; Edge Hill, 365; Smith and Parmilee, 380.

SUB-TREASURY MATTER.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day, $2,837,067; payments, $3,171,819; balance, $84,120,605.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Tobacco is steady and unchanged. Cotton; sales are being made at 28½c for Middling. Hemp; there is nothing doing. Flour is firm, and choice and family brands are held higher; superfine sold at $6,75a7: extra at $7,90a 8,25; XX at $8,50a9,50; XXX at $10a12,50. Wheat opened active and 5c higher for choice, but all grades below prime to choice white sell at $2,25a2,37½; choice to fancy red $2,25a2,37½; spring sold at $1,65a1,85 for fair to fancy. Corn is held higher and the market is slow, at 82a84c for mixed, and 90 a92c for white. Oats; the market opened heavy but improved at the close, with sales being made at 48a50c. Rye is firm at $1,15 a1,17. Provisions are firm. Pork; $29 bid, but held at $29,25. Bacon; shoulders are selling at 12¾a12c, and clear sides at 16¾a 17c. Sugar cured hams are held at 26c. Lard sold at 18c for choice tierce, and 19c for keg. Whisky is in good demand at $1,25. The receipts amounted to 1,700 bbls flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 1,600 bushels cord, and 30,000 bushels oats.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour and Wheat unchanged and quiet. Corn dull and prices declined to 86c; distillers not buying—cannot get into working condition for some time. Oats 70c, and in moderate demand. Rye unsettled; sales new at $1,10, and it sold at $1,00 to arrive next month. Cotton dull and prices nominal. Tobacco unchanged and in fair demand. Provisions opened with a strong feeling, owing to the demand yesterday and the advance in Bulk Meats and Bacon, but there was no demand to-day, and prices are nominal at 12¼a14¼c for bulk meats; 13, 16½a17c for bacon; 18c for lard, and $28,50 for mess pork. The advices from New Orleans regarding mess pork had no influence on the market. Coffee is ½c higher, owing to the advance in gold. Sugar unchanged. Butter 3c higher and scarce; sales fresh at 30a35c. Cheese ¼c higher; sales Western Reserve at 13a 13½c. Hay scarce; sales new at $17, and old at $20. There is no change in oil. Gold, 144½ buying.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour more active and firmer, at $7,37½a11,25 for spring extras. Wheat easier; sales at $1,80a1,83 for new No 1 spring, and 1,79a1,77 for new and old No 2 spring, closing at inside rate; no change since noon board. Corn moderately active and firm and 1¼a1½c higher; sales at 93¼a94¼c for No 1, No 2 at 92¼a92¾c, and rejected at 88c, closing steady and firm at 94c for No 1; unchanged this afternoon. Oats a shade firmer, at 66½a67¼c for old Nos 1 and 2, and new No 2 at 62a65c. Rye firm and steady; sales No 1 at $1,30, and No 2 at $1,25. Barley firm and 5c higher; sales No 2 at $1,50. Highwines firmer; held at $1,48a1,50 for bonded, and $1,10 for free. Provisions firm, holders asking an advance on all kinds. Mess Pork $28,75a29,00. Lard sold at 17a17½c, closing with sellers at 17¼c. Shoulders 11¼a12c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour—receipts, 662 bbls; shipments, 1,200 bbls—quiet but firm. Wheat—receipts, 9,400 bush; shipments, 7,000 bush—firm and 2a3c better—sales new amber Michigan at $2,10, seller this week $2,08a2,09, seller August $1,90, seller September $1,90, for No. 1 new red Wabash $2,05, No. 2 do. $1,95. Corn—receipts, 16,946 bush, shipments, 5,390 bush—active and 3c better, opening at 97c and closing at 99c for No. 1 on the spot, to arrive at $1,00, and seller last half August $1,00. Oats—receipts, 600 bush; shipments, 1,400 bush—old 72c, new 62c. Rye—none offering. Lake freights dull; 3c to Buffalo, Oswego 6½c, Ogdensburg 7½c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Clover Seed declined; sales at $8,25a8,50. Petroleum in light demand at 22c for crude, and 33¾a 34c for refined. Flour is dull and steady. Wheat advanced: sales 4,000 bush good and prime Pennsylvania red at 2,40a2,45. Rye steady. Corn; good scarce; yellow at $1,20; mixed western at $1,17a1,20. Oats steady. Groceries unchanged. Mess Pork at $29,50 a30. Lard at 18½c. Whisky in bond at 55a60c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour; very slim stock and scarce; all offerings taken. Wheat in good demand; sales red at $2,35a2,45. Corn active; white, $1,30a1,32. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $29,50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17¼c; shoulders, 14¼a14½c; hams unchanged. Lard firm at 18½c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton quiet, holders ask 29½c for low middling; receipts, 2 bales; exports, 3 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and in good demand at $1,95a2,00. Corn, Oats and Hay dull and unchanged. Pord and Lard quiet and firm. Bacon firm; shoulders 14c; clear sides 17½c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change since the date of our last report, and besides, it is now a matter of but little importance as to whether it rises or recedes an inch or two, as navigation, with the exception of the Monongahela River boats, is entirely suspended. We had several heavy showers of rain early yesterday morning, and last evening several more.

The Allegheny River packet Echo No. 3, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon to Capt. James Rees, for $5,900, cash.

—The following Pittsburgh boats are laid up at St. Louis: Importer, Glendale, Selma, Peninah, and Wauanita.

—The little and ancient sternwheel towboat, Home, sunk on Monday morning near Clarksville, on the Upper Mississippi. The boat was quietly proceeding on her way, when without visible cause or provocation, the bottom dropped out and the concern went to the bottom of the river. She was of but small value.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Wednesday, says: The Great Republic is to be moved immediately. Last evening she was over a wreck, with only one foot of water intervening. Captain Bill Patterson is Tycoon on board, and has put her hold in a condition that would please the health officers. The Republic will visit the marine ways, shortly, and be placed in perfect condition.

—A young man named William Scott, of Shipman, Illinois, received a shot from his own revolver, through the thigh, as the Phil. Sheridan was landing at the Quincy wharf on her last trip. Dr. Walker was called and dressed the wound. The young man was on his way to Iowa, but since the accident has returned to his home at Shipman. The Captain generously refunded his passage money, and the Andy Johnson took him back free.

—Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the famous Vicksburg packet Gen. Quitman, was the recipient, a few days since, of a splendid meerchaum pipe, which was awarded him from the table of Mrs. Agnes Izard, at the late Protestant fair held at Natchez, Miss., as the most popular steamboat captain in the Vicksburg trade. Capt. Leathers returned his sincere thanks for the kind donation, and will no doubt long enjoy the fumes through so fair a gift.

—A late New Orleans paper has the following: Quite a large number of our citizens and others congregated on the ferry landing and on board the steamers Gen. Quitman and Lula D., last evening, to witness the test of the new life-preserving apparatus of Dr. Rossvally. According to announcement the Doctor harnessed himself on board the little tugboat, Little Jerry, and was taken out into the stream, where he jumped over board, and floated about in front of the ferry wharf for over a half hour. It was a decided success, and every body who witnessed it, departed from the scene well satisfied with the result.

—Says the Evansville *Journal*, of Monday: Capt. Sam. Montgomery, the veteran commander of the famous fleet Dexter, was a passenger by the Quickstep, on Saturday night. Fred. Hartman, the famous steward of the Morning Star, introduced us, last night, to his brother who has just arrived from Omaha. The two brothers have not met until within a few days, for the last eighteen years. Capt. Dupning was a passenger by the Tarascon, Saturday night, *en route* to Cincinnati, to bring down the Sallie V., which boat has been purchased by himself and others, of Henderson, to run in the Evansville and Henderson trade. She is nearly new, and is said to be a clipper.

—"Life-saving suits" have been invented which will be adopted by the Government and placed upon all sea-going vessels. The cork apparatus consists of a cork jacket, which being adjusted and the rubber suit slipped over the wearer's dress, covering the whole body, with the exception of the face and hands, protects the wearer and such valuables as he may have on his person, and keep him comfortable and free from cramps. The shoe weights keep him in an erect position in the water, and the hand devices enable him to propel himself to shore or any other place of safety. Attached to the suit by a long cord is a buoyant apparatus, which contains provisions and fresh water enough to last eight days, so that a person will be enabled to keep floating upon the surface of the water and sustain life during that time. By an ingenious arrangement a flag or device can be floated six feet above the apparatus to direct the atten ion of passing vessels.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Weather clear and very warm at 4:40 P. M.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 30.—49 oil bbl, Brooks B & Co; 10 bbl bungs, A B Mills; 1 crate kegs, T H Nevin & Co; 5 tcs D beef, J P Hanna & Co; Lindsay & McCue, 10 kegs cut and dry; 1,395 ps bulk meat, 15 bbl vinegar, 5 tcs D beef, 1 do, bacon, E H Myers & Co; 40 bxs cement. John Dunlap; 20 sks oats, J Gangwisch; 3 bbl apples, F G Graighead; 3 sks rye, 3 do rags, 1 bbl eggs, Robb & Herron; 12 Chula gigs, C Yeager & Co; 5 bbls logwood, 1 do dye stuff, 1 bx, 1 carboy drugs, B A Fahnestock, Son & Co; 1 bx hops, Harris & Ewing; 25 bdls brooms, J Connor; 50 bbls and 50 sks flour, 25 do vinegar, W Cooper & Co; 189 bush E corn, 32 sks rye, 43 do oats, Hitchcock Mc & Co; 10 tcs hams, E Hazelton; 25 bxs soap, 5 tcs hams, 3 do beef, Watt, Lang & Co; 20 bxs candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 1 cider mill, J Hall & Co; 1 bbl and 4 cases wine, Bakewell, Pears & Co; 1 case flags, J W Pittock; 4 hhds tobacco, J Greer & Co; 1 bdl and 3 bars iron, Jones & Laughlin; 146 green hides, 24 dry do, 8 bbls tallow, G N Hoffstott; 60 green hides, J Callery; 25 bbls flour, J Porterfield & Co; 3p doz brooms, H B McClelland; 1 car wheat, D Wallace; 53 bbls B Black, Seward & Campbell; 6 tin safes, Demmler & Bro; 2 tcs hams, J J Pettitt; 1 bale corks, Armstrong, Bro & Co; 1 bbl castor oil, R E Sellers & Co; 1 car corn, Stewart & Lauganheim; 25 bbl vinegar, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 13 bbl scrap iron, Anderson, Cook & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 30.—9 cars pig iron, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do Moorhead & Co; 2 do. Samuel Reynolds; 2 boxs wringer, 3 plows, Beckham & Long; 5 bbls eggs, 8 bbls green apples, 10 half bbl herring, 1 car rye, Voigt Mahood & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Riddle; 2 bbl vinegar, Thos Hare & Bro; 2 bunches rope, Godfrey & Clark; 15 doz brooms. W Miller; 11 do do, L J Blanchard; 3 bbls sugar, W M Gormley; 1 doz pails, Watt & Wilson; 3 bxs glass ware, Cunningham & Ihmsen; 3 bbl eggs S B Floyd & Co; 10 bxs cheese, Walker & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Atwell, Lee & Co; Mullen & Maloney; 1 car scrap iron, 60 sucker rods, Maffitt, Call & Co; 1 bx hard ware, Hark Mahon & Co; 50 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 75 cracker kegs, S S Marvin; 29 dry hides, 2 bds green, Hays & Stewart; 1 car heading, J King; 20 bbls flour, Dillinger & S; 1 case tob, A Schaub; 36 tcs lard. J H Parker; 2 p s steel, Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co; 100 bbl flour, Watt Lang & Co; 103 do, C B Leech; 200 do, T C Jenkins; 73 bbls, 4 casks cutlery, McKee & Bros; 150 bbl high wines Shipton & Wallace; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 10 crates scrap iron, Tim Maloney; 20 green hides; 200 do do, Hartley McKee & Co; 6 bxs tabletts, Hostetter & Smith.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 29.—2 cars iron ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 car do do, Jones & Laughlins; 2 car do do McKnight P & Co; 1 do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 1 do do, Aubrey, Cromlow & Co; 2 cars stone, John L L Knox; 1 car pig iron, Wm Smith; 1 do do, Union Mills; 1 do do, Lloyd & Black. 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do wheat, J H Stringer; 3 bdls gas pipe, Evans Clow D & Co; 10 bbls oat meal, Rinehart & Stevens; 1 bx jars, C Johnson & Sons; 1 bbl cans, Dr J Mitchell; 31 green hides, G N Hofstott; 20 bdls paper, P P Mfg & Co; 1 bbl bungs, James Irwin & Co; 6 coils rope, Whitmore, Wolf D & Co; 1 coil do, Watt & Wilson; 3 bbls eggs, 11 do apples, 12 box potatoes, 4 keg butter, Voigt M & Co; 2 crates ware, J P Smith & Co; 13 bbls apples, W J Steel; 20 do potatoes. Thos McCoy; 1 bx glass ware Bakewell, Pears & Co; 1 bath tub, Bailey Farrell & Co; 280 bags oats, 1 bdl bags Keil & Ritchart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., July 30.—160 bbl crude oil, D M Edgerton; 480 do, McCreary & Beaumont; 320 do, M'Kee, Hackett & Co; 360 do, Citizens Ref. Co; 960 do, Cosmos Refinery; 360 do, Leech & Wood; 80 do, Fisher Bros; 1 car stone, J Wilson; 1 car pig iron, H Woodsides; 1 bx mdse, G A Gates; 8 sks flax seed, 2 bbl eggs, Kirkpatrick & Co; car clay, Kier, Glover & Co; 2 bxs meat, F Sellers & Co; 7 cars rails, P C & St Louis Railroad; 199 oil bbl, C A Wormcastle; 1 car stone, Forester & Megraw; 2 sks rye, 62 do oats, 7 do wool, Gay & Welsh; 3 cars limestone, Shoneberger & Blair.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 30—J P & R Knox, 1 car stone; Stewart & Langenheim, 100 bbls flour; W G Gibson, 1 car wheels; J H Lindsay, 1 car staves; Lewis, Bailey Dalzell & Co, 4 cars metal; Superior Iron Co, 4 cars lime stone, 1 car metal; R T Kennedy, 1 car wheat; Spang, Cahlfant & Co, 1 car ore; R Knox & Son, 45 sks oats.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, July 29.—20 bars steel, Anson & Wood; 24 bdls paper, Markle & Co; 1 car tan bark, Lappe & Weise; 38 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 10 kegs nails, Lewis Oliver & Phillips; 4 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 25 sks wheat, Dillinger & Stevenson; 11 sks hair, B Plum.

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE

Changing the Grade of Centre Avenue, from Erin Street to Kirkpatrick St.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the grade of Centre avenue shall be so changed as to have a rise of 4.11 feet per one hundred feet for a distance of four hundred and seventy three (473) feet east of the curb line of Erin street, at which point it shall have an elevation of 115.17 feet; thence to have a rise of one foot per 100 feet for a distance of 50 feet; thence parallel with the old grade, and one foot above it, to Kirkpatrick street.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

A. M. BROWN,
President, *pro tem.*, of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy30

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Grading, Paving and Curbing of Wylie Street, from Crawford Street to Kirkpatrick Street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Wylie street, from Crawford street to Kirkpatrick street, in the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

A. M. BROWN,
President, *pro tem.*, of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy30

AN ORDINANCE

For "Nicolson Pavement" on Second Street, between Wood Street and Smithfield Street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the City Engineer be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the paving of Second street, from Wood street to Smithfield street, with "Nicolson Pavement," and to let the same in accordance with ordinances of the city.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

A. M. BROWN,
President, *pro tem.*, of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy30

AN ORDINANCE

For Changing the Names of the Ninth and Tenth Wards.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That the Ninth Ward be named the Tenth Ward, and the Tenth Ward be named the Ninth Ward.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

A. M. BROWN,
President, *pro tem.*, of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Councils.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy30

AN ORDINANCE

FIXING THE

Place of Holding the Elections in the Sixteenth Ward.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the place for holding the elections for the Sixteenth ward be at a Wigwam at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, and that the officers be as follows:

Judge—Noah G. Craig.
Inspectors—John Woolslayer and Henry Stork.
Return Inspectors—Samuel McElroy and Thos. Merkle.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

A. M. BROWN,
President, *pro tem.*, of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy30

AN ORDINANCE

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SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.

A. M. BROWN,
President, *pro tem.*, of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Councils.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. jy30

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AFTER JULY 1ST,

We will offer our present stock of

Wall Papers at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A large assortment of SATIN PAPERS, for halls, rooms, ceilings, &c., at

No. 107 Market Street, near Fifth.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

jy8

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. IN BANKRUPTCY.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of JAMES D. DRAYO, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., No. 93 Diamond street, one of the Register's in Bankruptcy of said District.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
jy16:s95 U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH A. CARLINE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 4TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
jy24:t8s-F Clerk of said Court.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH FRICKER, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
je26:s9:F Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JACOB C. NORTHRUP, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
je26:s10:F Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street.

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of EMANUEL GREENWALD, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY, No. 859.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EMANUEL GREENWALD, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Pittsburgh, Pa., the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868.

J. W. KIRKER, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 87 Fifth street.
jy17:t22-F

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the ESTATE OF MAJOR E. HARDING, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to

S. CUTHBERT,
my29:q75-F No. 85 Smithfield street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of EMIL SCHALK,

Is this Day Dissolved by Mutual Consent.

EMIL SCHALK,
CHAS. LENNIG.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, July 1, A. D. 1868.
jy3:s84-F

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted me on the ESTATE OF MARY FANGMEYER, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate will present them to me, duly authenticated, and all persons owing said estate will make payment to me or my attorney, JOHN W. TAYLOR, No. 73 Grant street.

CHRISTOF FANGMEYER.
July 2d, 1868. jy3:s41

PROPOSALS.

FIRE ALARM

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 16th, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, 24th inst., for extending the FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH into the seventh ward, a distance of about 4,500 feet, via Spring Garden Avenue.

Also, for extending the same into the Eighth ward, a distance of about 5,000 feet, via Main street, Pine street and Bank Lane.

One half of the contract price to be paid after the lines have been thoroughly tested and approved by the Chief of the Fire Department and the Committee on Engines; the balance payable three months thereafter.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

R. B. FRANCIS,
jy17:t17 City Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, July 18th, 1868.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS will receive proposals until SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., for furnishing

2,000 Cubic Yards of Flat Rubble Stone,

To be delivered along the line of walks of Common Ground.

For specifications and particulars enquire at this office.

CHAS. DAVIS,
Superintending Engineer Park Improvement.
jy21:t41

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, P

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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Editors and Proprietors.

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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. BARNES,	13. SAMUEL SNOW,
2. W. J. POLLOCK,	14. B. F. WIGONSELLE.
3. RICHARD WILDEY,	15. CHAS. H. MILLER,
4. G. W. HILL,	16. GEORGE W. ELDER,
5. WATSON P. MCGILL,	17. JOHN STEWART,
6. J. H. BRINGHURST,	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7. FRANK C. HEATON,	19. JAMES SILL,
8. ISAAC ECKERT,	20. H. C. JOHNSON,
9. MORRIS HOOPER,	21. J. K. EWING,
10. DAVID M. RAND,	22. WM. FREW,
11. WM. DAVIS,	23. A. W. CRAWFORD,
12. W. W. KETCHUM,	24. J. S. RUTAN.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.
CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.
[Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the District.]
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
A. L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK.
STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE WILSON,
GEO. F. MORGAN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
R. S. HUMPHREYS,
VINCENT MILLER,
SAMUEL KERR.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY LAMBERT.
COMMISSIONER.
JONATHAN NEELY.
SURVEYOR.
H. L. MCCULLY.
COUNTY HOME DIRECTOR.
J. G. MURRAY.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, What to Eat in Warm Weather, Lace Making in Italy, &c. Third page: Pittsburgh Produce, and Markets by Teleyraph, River News, &c. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Central Live Stock, and Petroleum Markets. Seventh page: Notes of Summer Travel and other Interesting Reading Matter.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 144¾@144⅞.

THE last trace of peon slavery is about to be eradicated from the North American continent, a resolution of Congress directing Gen. SHERMAN to restore to the Navajo Indians their four thousand women and children now held to that form of servitude in New Mexico.

THE Canonsburg meeting, held a few days ago, resulted in the appointment of a Committee to get the subscriptions to the stock of the Chartiers Valley Railway put in a shape to meet the views of Mr. THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

THE Democrats have been specially anxious for the withdrawal of national forces from the re-organized States. The apprehensions of the Governor of Louisiana, as disclosed in his application to the President for troops to prevent an anticipated outbreak, explain this Democratic anxiety.

SENATOR MORGAN and Gen. SCHENCK, as chairmen of the Executive Republican Committees of Congress, have been charged with the responsible duty of deciding for their political friends upon the need for a session in September. If no session shall then be thought advisable, they will then communicate that opinion to members.

THE English journals maintain that the proposed bonds to replace the 5-20s are no better than the latter, and urge bondholders not to exchange. The failure of the Funding Bill renders this admonition useless, but the giving of it indicates what the drift of European opinion will be in case it, or any bill of similar import, shall hereafter become a law.

THE National Temperance Convention met at Cleveland on Wednesday, with a respectable attendance in point of numbers. A large proportion of the delegates were clergymen. The proceedings of the first day were mainly devoted to organization and to the discovery of the fact that every known variety and shade of sentiment among the advocates of the cause would be likely to claim a hearing before the Convention should close.

THE LETTER of our Portland correspondent, published this morning, is valuable throughout; but what he says of the political aspects of Maine is of special interest. It seems that New York Democrats are sending money thither to operate against Republican nominees, but that all appliances will be in vain. The State election will be held on the second Monday of September, and Gov. J. L. CHAMBERLIN will be re-elected, as, also, a full Republican delegation to Congress.

MR. BINGHAM'S SPEECH.

The Republicans of these cities honored and profited themselves last evening, by their enthusiastic reception of the distinguished orator who, on his return to Ohio, consented to address our citizens upon the political issues of the canvass. The spacious City Hall was filled, even the aisles, passages and ante-rooms being thronged with those who were anxious to hear the eloquent speaker. We present elsewhere a full verbatim report of Mr. BINGHAM'S speech. It was a masterly effort, fully up to his exalted reputation and creating a profound impression upon an audience as intelligent and discriminating as could be found in any city of the land. His argument upon the necessity for a reconstruction of the disorganized States, his vindication of the great measures of the Congressional policy, his clear, exhaustive and convincing exposition of the merits of the Fourteenth Amendment, which he justly characterized as "the central idea of the entire reconstruction policy," his comparison of the platforms of the two parties, his reference to the merits of the respective candidates, his eloquent apostrophe to that Peace which our great leader has so touchingly and earnestly invoked, and his concluding appeal to all citizens, and especially to those of foreign nationalities who have here sought refuge from the wars and oppressions of Europe—all were illustrated by the severest logic and adorned with that attractive rhetoric which have given to this orator an eminent fame.

Of this speech, occupying very nearly two hours in its delivery, the GAZETTE, alone of the city press, presents a complete verbatim report this morning.

The brief remarks of Dr. WORTHINGTON and of Gen. J. S. NEGLEY were also most cordially received.

THE preminence which is given, not only by the Southern rebels but by their K. K. K. allies, the Copperhead Democracy of the North, to the name and the political declarations of BLAIR, rather than to those of SEYMOUR who nominally heads the ticket, should surprise no one. BLAIR is the real candidate, in his own opinion, in the estimate of the rebels who nominated him, and by the acquiescence of SEYMOUR himself as well as of the party at large, in the Northern States. BLAIR'S programme of anarchy and bloodshed is the leading, salient feature of the Democratic platform. He asked for a nomination expressly upon revolutionary ground, and obtained it accordingly. His nominal leader, SEYMOUR, three times declined a nomination, protesting that otherwise his honor would be impugned, yet he was needed for temporary use as a lay figure at the head of the ticket, and therefore the farce was enacted of forcing a thrice rejected nomination upon him. BLAIR, the active master spirit of the ticket, has promptly responded to the honor proposed, in a letter of acceptance which would be as indecent for its unprecedented anticipation of any response from his leader, as it was vulgar and shameless in its assaults upon the modest Victor of the War, were it not even then evident that SEYMOUR, who had not yet found voice, has really the secondary place, and is not unlikely to withdraw from any place whatever, upon a platform which legalizes robbery and invokes a new Civil War. Three weeks have elapsed, and still SEYMOUR, the straw-figure-head of Democracy, makes no sign. Not a word from him yet of acceptance or of acknowledgment, and his silence means a good deal; how much, will soon be made clear. We shall then see that BLAIR is the true Presidential candidate of his party, and that SEYMOUR'S dumb show in the game has been merely an electioneering trick. And the Southern rebels have the exact appreciation of this Kangaroo ticket.

THE UNION PRESS OF GEORGIA find cause for serious alarm in the bold and defiant menaces which the rebel leaders are freely proclaiming. The Atlanta *New Era*, reporting the great rebel gathering in that city the other day, says that it was a renewed manifestation of the spirit of '60 and '61, beyond mere partizanship, and its object, "a demonstration against the authority of the National Congress, evinced in an open, bitter vituperative denunciation of its existing laws," the speakers being the same who led Georgia once before into rebellion, and one of whom, seven years ago, "volunteered to drink all the blood that would be shed" in any war following the secession of the South. Of BEN HILL'S speech, the *Era* says:

> Boldly he declared that, in the event of the success of the Seymour and Blair ticket, an entire nullification of all these laws would follow, and the Constitutions framed under them would be nullified and set aside, and one immense bonfire made of the records. It was a woful speech for the Democratic party and the Democratic cause. "If this be what our party is working for," said one staunch old line Democrat, "I can have nothing to do with it. It is dangerous." And he left the ground.

Let Northern Democrats who love their country, and whose patriotic desires are for its peace, ponder upon the terrible results which, it is thus evident, must follow the success of the BLAIR ticket in the Presidential election. No citizen, in the dark hours which would then rest upon the land, could plead that he had not had due notice of the coming struggle. *We all understand it now!*

THE SUPPORTERS OF BLAIR AND ANOTHER REBELLION clearly perceive that by the regular ratification of the XIVth Amendment, and the formal proclamation from the President and Secretary of State, *announcing its absolute and final incorporation into the Federal Constitution*, they can no longer constitutionally oppose the new order of things, as inaugurated by the Republican policy in the lately rebel States of the South. Let us be thankful for the audacity which leads them, therefore, to their only remaining alternative—that of defiant and revolutionary resistance to the laws and the Constitution. They have made the square issue upon that—between the Constitution as it is, as the people of the States have legally amended it, and the Constitution as it was before the people exercised their prerogative of alteration, between the living law of to-day and the defunct provisions of seven years ago. Which side are you on, reader?

FIGURES AND FACTS vs. DEMOCRATIC FICTIONS.

SEYMOUR says the government has spent more than one thousand millions of dollars, since the war closed in 1865, in addition to its payment of principal and interest on the public debt, and of this vast sum nearly eight hundred millions, he says, have been spent on the army and navy. The fact is that both army and navy have cost in that time only $175,000,000. The public debt has been reduced in the three years $240,000,000. Last year's revenues gave a surplus of $34,749,777 over the expenses. The military expenses of the nation are constantly diminishing, and the further decrease for '68 will be $29,000,000. The Freedmen's Bureau has cost, up to date, a total of only $5,617,000, no small part of which has been expended for the sustenance of starving white Democrats in the South. The total appropriations for '68 are only $106,812,447 10. The total cost of Reconstruction to date has been only $2,344,700. The estimated annual value of the taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war is stated by Commissioner WELLS at $167,269,000. These figures, taken from an official statement made by the Commissioner, are all worth remembering, when you find a Democrat indulging in loose and extravagant assertions of Republican extravagance. The figures don't lie; the falsehood is elsewhere.

THE Republicans of the XXth District have not been able to effect a nomination for Congress. The Conferees continue to adhere to the favorite candidates of their respective counties, but it is intimated that a solution of the difficulty is to be soon and harmoniously reached. The *Greenville Argus*, reiterating its just preference for Mr. MCADAM, very distinctly and generously adds:

> If, however, it is impossible to secure his preferment, we unhesitatingly declare Judge Pettis, of Crawford county, to be our second choice, and the second choice of our people and county. The services he has rendered the District in the past, his general qualifications, and the relations in which he now stands to Mercer county, all conspire to make him our second choice, and that with all deference to the gentlemen named from the other counties.

THE Superintendents of Common Schools in all the counties of the Commonwealth are now convened at Harrisburg, by invitation of Prof. WICKERSHAM, the State Superintendent. The meeting is held with a view to the better information of these officers upon many matters which are not adequately treated in the regular annual reports, and upon questions which will naturally arise in the course of their free personal communications. Much practical benefit to the cause of education is expected to result from this Convention.

THE Washington (Pa.) *Reporter* has enlarged its dimensions, gone into quarto form, and put on a new suit, and is altogether one of the neatest and best of our exchanges.

The Rebel Democratic Platform.

Who Made it—And How—And What the Northern Copperheads Said to Him—His Own Testimony.

WADE HAMPTON was welcomed, on his return to Charleston, at an immense Democratic meeting to ratify the nominations and platform of BLAIR and SEYMOUR. From a full report of his own speech, evidently prepared with great care, we extract the annexed passage, to which we invite the thoughtful attention of patriotic Northern Democrats. He remarks:

> I yield to none in devotion to that "Lost Cause" for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as "rebels" or "traitors."

He then proceeds: As it was my good fortune to be on the Committee which framed this instrument, it may be interesting to you, perhaps, to learn the details by which it was perfected, and the views of those who made it. As you are aware, the Committee on Resolutions consisted of one member from each State. On assembling it was found that a very great difference of opinion existed. Among other resolutions offered were some declaring that the right of suffrage belonged to the States, and this was announced to be good Democratic doctrine. I agreed to the propositions, but at the same time said that it seemed to me they had omitted one very vital point, which was to declare to what States the doctrine applied. I thought it very necessary to guard and limit that declaration, and to the end that we might know at what time we could go back and say who were the citizens of the States, I asked that they would declare that these questions belonged to the States under their Constitutions up to the year 1865. Gentlemen were there from North, South, East and West, and by all we were met with extreme cordiality. They said they were willing to give us everything we desired; but we of the South must remember that they had a great fight to make, and it would not be policy to place upon that platform that which would engender prejudice at the North. They, however, pledged themselves to do all in their power to relieve the Southern States, and restore to us the Constitution as it had existed. As we were met in such a kindly spirit, I could not but reciprocate it. I knew I was representing the feelings of my people when I did so, and I told them I would withdraw all the resolutions I had offered, and no doubt other Southern delegations would do the same, and would accept the resolutions offered by Hon. Mr. Bayard, the Senator from Delaware, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the States. I said I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform. *I added this: "And we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void."* [Immense cheering.] When I proposed that, every single member of the Committee—and the warmest men in it were the men or the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end. Having thus pledged themselves, I feel assured that when the Democratic party come to triumph they will show us a remedy for our misfortunes in their own good time, for which I am perfectly willing to wait. Such is the history of our platform, and such were the motives which governed the Committee in its formation. As the representative of South Carolina on that Committee, I present that platform to you in the earnest hope that it will meet your cordial approval. As to my own share of the work performed in the Committee, I can assure my fellow-citizens that the only objects for which I labored were to make it a strong and honest Platform, one that would secure the rights of the South, and protect the honor of my State. It is for you to say how these objects have been fulfilled.

Now, gentlemen, the platform embodying the principles of the Democratic party has been given to the country. Upon that platform we have placed as our candidates, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair.

THE CAPITAL.

Condition of the Crops in July—Spirits and Tobacco Inspectors—Impeachment Investigation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1868.

THE CROPS—REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the crops in July. *Corn*—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year is the great increase of its average in the South, the difference in the number of acres between the present and preceding year being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the eastern seaboard States, resulting from the unpropitious character of the recent cold and backward spring, which sadly interfered with planting. A careful estimate of the average shows a decrease of 49,600 acres in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Maryland, and an increase of 3,129,125 acres in other States. The figures show an increase of over 3,090,000 acres in corn, making about 36,000,000 in the United States, an advance of nine per cent. The percentage of Louisiana reaches 65; that of Arkansas 47; Kansas, 30; Mississippi, 25; Missouri, 22; Texas, 18; Minnesota, 17; Iowa, 15; Illinois and Ohio, 8; Indiana, 4.

The drought in the South has retarded somewhat the growth of the corn, but its condition in that section is generally good. In the West the average is high, except in Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious and storms destructive. In the East, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crops in splendid condition.

Wheat—The condition of wheat is above the average for the last year in all the States except Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Nebraska. The season has been peculiarly favorable to its growth and ripening in all except the Southern States.

Cotton—The returns indicate everywhere a reduction of the average, with the exception of Texas, which shows an increase of 33 per cent. over last year, and Alabama, where there appears to be no material change in the figures. The falling off in Mississippi appears to be 18 per cent., 24 in Louisiana, 12 in Georgia, 13 in Arkansas, 18 in South Carolina, 20 in Tennessee, and 32 in North Carolina. The average reduction in the average is about 10 per cent. With this diminished breadth, there is a clearer and better culture and a more general use of fertilizers so that the yield may be quite equal to last year, the season being equally favorable with a like experience as to insects and other such causes of injury. One county in Arkansas (Desha,) reports less than a third of the acreage of last year, while the area in corn is three times as large. Such indications are hopeful. The correspondent, as might be expected, declares that the crops are all in splendid condition, and if not injured by a drought, the first yield for many years will be the result. A want of rain has been apparent in half the States, and a severe drought has afflicted Western Tennessee. But few complaints of its effects on cotton are made. So far the plant enjoys very general exemption from casualties and injuries.

Rye, Oats and *Barley* promise abundant crops; no serious drawbacks are reported and few complaints of bad condition are received.

Potatoes are in unusual good condition, and the average is increased in every State except Rhode Island.

Fruit is variable: Apples and Peaches are less promising than usual. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia make a worse record than the other States as to Apples. Peaches will be less abundant than Apples, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware promising but half a crop, and Illinois and Michigan showing a considerable reduction. A fair promise of Grapes is indicated.

Tobacco covers as large an area as usual in Virginia, Kentucky and Connecticut, and somewhat less in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Its condition is good in Kentucky and Michigan; elsewhere, a little below an average.

Sorghum is generally doing well in the west, and not so well as usual in the middle belt of the Southern States.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The committee of the Senate to inquire into the official conduct of Senators in connection with the impeachment and trial of President Johnson, took no action whatever in relation to that subject.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

The spirits and tobacco law provides that all inspectors appointed under the old act shall go out of office ten days after the former becomes a law. The limitation expired to-day. A large number of applications have been filed for the offices created by the last enactment.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States, chartered by Congress a few days before its adjournment, has been organized already, and all the stock taken by a few capitalists headed by Jay Cooke.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The crop reports from Arkansas are very encouraging; the late rains have been general.

—The Opal glass works of East Cambridge, Mass., were destroyed by fire Thursday morning.

—Thurlow Weed writes from Europe that his health is improving. He expresses disappointment at the Democratic nominations.

—Henry Renand has been arrested at Toronto, Canada, charged with forging paper to a large amount on Willis, Churchill & Bro., of New York.

—The Montgomery Light Guards of Boston carried off the prize in a contest with Company A of the 12th New York regiment for proficency in drill.

—Five iron safes were blown open by burglars in Philadelphia last week, and out of all them only about one thousand dollars in money was obtained.

—The conductors and drivers of the Philadelphia passenger railways have resolved to form a protective union for concert of action in obtaining two dollars per diem for twelve hours work.

—Miss Ella Stotesburg, while returning from a pic-nic in Montgomery county on Wednesday, and while passing through a cut on the Reading railroad north of Philadelphia, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

—Quite a heavy rain storm prevailed yesterday afternoon along the Miami Valley. A bridge on the Marietta road was washed away near Madisonville, and trains that left Cincinnati had to return. The full extent of the damage is not ascertained.

—The two Reno brothers, charged with the robbery of the Adams Express, near Seymour, Indiana, *en route* for the Lexington jail, from New Albany, were sent in a wagon from Madison yesterday morning, under a strong guard ordered by Governor Baker. They safely reached their destination, and the jail will be guarded and every precaution taken to keep them safely.

—Detailed accounts of the late floods in Baltimore and Western Maryland show the damage to have been altogether unprecedented. Some weeks must yet elapse before trains can run through on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The floods have caused a great amount of suffering. The citizens of Baltimore and Washington are taking active measures to render assistance, and considerable amounts of money have been raised.

FROM EUROPE.

The War in South America—Fall of the Fortress of Humaita—Conflicting Reports—The Difficulty Between the Allied General and the American Minister Unsettled—Train Before the Bankruptcy Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, July 30.—Further advices from Rio Janerio announce the fall of the Paraguayan fortress Humaita.

LONDON, July 30.—The South American mails furnish additional news from the war on the Parana. Dispatches had reached Rio, from the commander of the allied armies, announcing that the fortress of Humaita had fallen into the hands of the allies. No particulars of the last days of the siege are given, nor were the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which had arisen between the allied General and Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to Paraguay, remained unsettled. It originated in an attempt on the part of the former to prevent the United States steamer Wasp, with the American Minister on board, from proceeding up the Parana River.

Mr. Webb, Embassador of the United States at Rio, has remonstrated with the Brazilian Government against this interference with the movements of the Minister to Paraguay, and will demand his passports if the steamer Wasp is again detained by the commander of the allied forces.

LONDON, July 30.—The following report is received from Paraguayan sources: The allies made a reconnoissance in force in the direction of the fortifications on the Febicuary river. The detachment, consisting of six hundred men, was met by the Paraguayan forces on the Tabare river, and a severe engagement followed, which ended in the defeat and route of the allies with a heavy loss in prisoners, horses, arms and munitions. Accounts from the same quarter represent that the position of the Paraguayans at Humaita was as strong and well-manned as ever, and that there was no prospect of its abandonment. The new and extensive fortification on the Tebisuary had been repaired and well provisioned and garrisoned. The river had been effectually closed at that point by chains and other obstructions. The above accounts, coming from behind the Paraguay lines, are necessarily of earlier date than the news from Rio or the allied camp. No intimation is given that Gen. Lopez had sued for peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDNN, July 30.—The *Standard* says the proposed American bonds to replace the Five-twenties are no better than the latter, as any new Congress may alter their value by passing new laws.

The schooner Billow, from Boston, with petroleum, was destroyed by fire at Dunkirk.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Mr. Train appeared in public before the Court of Bankruptcy to-day. As his papers were not presented in the proper form the Court refused to hear the case.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 30.—The Queen refuses to accept the resignation of Admiral Nunez, the commander of the Spanish fleet in the American waters.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 30 — *Evening.*—Consols, 94¼@94⅜; American Securities, 72½: Illinois Central, 94½; Erie, 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 41¼. The decrease of specie in the Bank of England during last week was £112,000.

FRANKFORT, July 30—*Evening.*—United States bonds are dull at 76¼@76½.

PARIS, July 30—*Evening.*—Rentes are held at 69 f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—*Evening.*—Cotton; prices are unchanged, the market closing more active, with sales of 12,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market is heavy. Corn is heavy and prices have declined to 35s. Flour has declined to 27s. 6d.

LONDON, July 30 — *Evening.*—Calcutta Linseed is held at 64s. on the spot, and 64s. 6d. to arrive.

The Temperance Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 30.—At the morning session statements of the progress of the cause in each State occupied a part of the morning, after which a series of resolutions was introduced declaring that total abstinence was demonstrated by scripture, science and history to be the bounden duty of every man; that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is a public injury and nuisance; that licensing the wrong has proved a failure wherever tried; that prohibition is the only safe legislation; that the prescription of alcoholic liquors by physicians is one of the most serious hindrances to the temperance cause, and calling the attention of the faculty to their responsibilities; denouncing Sabbath liquor-selling as a violation of the best rights and hopes of the American people; that the Church, being living, should protest against intemperance; that members and ministers are only true to their obligations as they labor against the same; urging the establishment of children and youths total abstinence societies in connection with Sunday schools; hailing the establishment of the National Temperance publication house and recommending its publications.

At the afternoon session, the resolutions, which were reported and adopted, take extreme grounds in favor of a prohibitory law, and denounce the sale and use of alcoholic drinks as criminal. Remarks were made by E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, Dr. Ross, of Illinois, and others. It has been decided to hold annual meetings of the Convention. This evening will be devoted to speeches.

Letter from Gen. Butler Relative to Suits Brought Against Him.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Boston *Journal* contains a letter from General Butler relative to suits brought against him in Baltimore. He says that the purpose of Woolley's suit is obvious. Kimberly & Bro.'s claim is for rent paid by them for the occupation of the Government land. A Board of Survey reported that all occupants of Government land for shopkeeping purposes should pay rent, the amount of which the Board fixed. My Provost Marshal collected of the Kimberlys among others, and accounted for that rent, for which I am sued, and it is telegraphed over the country for extorting money. This is a specimen of the rebel slanders against me and of the rebels' claims against the Government.

Louisiana Legislature.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The militia question has been agitating the Legislature considerably. A bill passed the House yesterday authorizing an unlimited number of companies of uniformed militia to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State, and empowering the Governor to organize the companies into batallions and regiments. The bill will probably pass the Senate without difficulty. The Radicals are endeavoring to get the Legislature to take Presidential electors into their own hands.

To-day being the anniversary of the riots of 1856, both Houses adjourned without transacting any business.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

Mr. Johnson believes that Congress has adjourned for a specified time, and that the Funding Bill cannot become a law at the expiration of ten days. The President declines to approve the bill and considers it dead until again enacted by Congress and presented to him.

As soon as the President appoints a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury will direct that officer to district the United States under the new tax bill, and recommend twenty-five persons to act as Supervisors. There are already several persons applying for appointment.

Edmund Cooper has left for Tennessee pending the settlement of affairs between the President and Mr. Rollins, whose successor Cooper expects to be.

Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, has refused to accept the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue under existing circumstances, and it is understood that Mr. Evarts has advised the President not to suspend Mr. Rollins at present.

Most of the foreign diplomats have left for Auburn, New York, to attend Mr. Seward's banquet to the Chinese Embassy on Saturday.

Mr. Cox has taken possession of the Pension Office as Commissioner.

Gen. Banks has had a long interview with the President relative to the status of our foreign relations.

Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, will make a demand on the General Government for troops to keep the peace in that State. It is said he apprehends riots as soon as the military is withdrawn.

The President will make no further changes in the South than those already ordered.

Jefferson Davis will lend his name in a prominent Liverpool and London banking house, in order to obtain a living by securing trade in the Southern States.

Advices received from the South by the Republican Executive Committee are not encouraging. Major Moore, editor of the San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, Republican, who has just arrived here, says there is little hope for the reconstruction policy in that State. Life and property are very insecure. In one week he chronicled fifteen assassinations and attempted assassinations in his paper. A member of Governor Warmouth's staff, just arrived from Louisiana, says if the President does not respond to the call for troops which the Governor will make in compliance with the resolutions just passed by the Legislature, the State will be practically in rebellion. He says the western part of the State is wholly under the control of the Ku-Klux Klan, who ride about openly by daylight. Several formerly rebel cavalry regiments have been reorganized, and called Seymour Knights and the infantry companies Blair Guards.

The appointment of the twenty-five Supervisors provided for by the new tax bill has been postponed for the present. The intention of the law, which says that they shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on condition that the Commissioner of Revenue was to give the latter control of his officers, but McCulloch, who has never agreed very well with Rollins about the administration of his Bureau, will delay making appointments, even should the nominations be sent in, until Mr. Johnson decides who shall be Commissioner. This is a problem of difficulty, as Mr. Rollins holds that he cannot be legally removed to make place for *ad interim*.

The Postmaster General has postponed till October, the decision on bids for supplying the Department with stamps.

The Senate, before adjourning, ratified the treaties with the Pottawatomies, Sacs, and Foxes, of Kansas, the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Nebraska, and Navajoes, of New Mexico. also the following made by the Peace Commissioners with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, the Camanches and Kiowas of Kansas, and the Crow Indians, of Montana. The treaties adjust many points of difficulty, and stipulate for permanent peace. The Senate failed to ratify the treaty made by Gen. Sherman with the Windtop and Shawnee Indians.

Thad Stevens has written a letter, which was made public, showing that the question as to what 5-20s should be paid in gold or paper, has been wisely settled by the passage of the Funding Bill, which action, he claims, sustains his position that the law authorizing the issue of those bonds provided they should be paid in paper, and urges those holding 5-20s to exchange them for new bonds.

The Chinose Embassy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Chinese Embassy will, next Monday, leave for Auburn by invitation of Hon. William H. Seward. The different Foreign Ministers now at Washington have also been invited, and it is not yet certain who will accept. From Auburn the Embassy will go to Magora, Saratoga and Lake George. The trip to Canada has been postponed. From Lake George the visitors go to Boston, where the stay will be quite lengthy. From Boston they return to this city, where they will remain until their departure for Europe, which will be about the first of April.

St. Louis Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Gen. Grant arrived here last night and left for his farm this afternoon.

The Republicans of the fifth district, in convention at Sedalia, Mo., to-day nominated Capt. S. S. Burdette for Congress. Col. Stover was nominated to fill the unexpired term of Col. McClurg. The Republicans of the fourth district have nominated G. H. Boyd to represent that district in Congress.

Rebel Democracy of Mississippi.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, Miss., July 30.—An immense Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held to-night. A torchlight procession, with forty young ladies representing the States and Territories borne in a triumphal car, paraded the streets. A number of speeches were made.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Sales were made to-day of 64 hogsheads Tobacco; lugs to medium leaf, $7,50a15.

Aquatic—The Championship—Another Card from Walter Brown.

It appears from the following card in the New York *Clipper* of this week that the proposition of the Manchester oarsman are not to be accepted by the Portland "puller," who, if we are not mistaken, insists upon having matters his own way:

WORCESTER, July 22, 1868.

EDITOR NEW YORK CLIPPER—DEAR SIR: I see in your last issue Mr. Coulter's card, in which he totally ignores my challenge, not even making mention of a single point I therein proposed; but, on the contrary, makes fresh proposal, thereby causing unnecessary paper talk and delaying the consummation of the match which will decide who is entitled to the position of champion oarsman. Every boating man in America who has seen the Troy course will acknowedge that it is the fairest and decidedly the most appropriate water for an aquatic contest. It is a surveyed course of five miles, perfectly straight, always smooth, about three-eighths of a mile wide, on the Hudson river above the dam, and no tide. My reason for naming this place is, that each man has here an equal chance, and both being strangers, we would receive no advantages. If Mr. Coulter does not wish to make a match, their are other parties who are pressing their claims for the race for the coveted title now left o... Hamill's retirement, and as I hav... money up, (two hundred dolla... send with this,) all overtures ... sarily be made to

Yours, respec...

WA...

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Serious Accident at Alpsville.

Jacob Faicht, son of Mr. Faicht, of Alpsville, a coal miner, suffered a very serious and perhaps fatal injury, yesterday. While at work in a coal pit a large piece of slate fell upon his head, inflicting a deep, transverse cut from four to five inches in length above the left ear, crushing in the skull and lacerating the covering of the brain. There was considerable hemorrage and oozing out of the brain substance. Dr. McMeal was summoned by telegraph and found the boy in a state of semi-consciousness, with almost total loss of speech. His injuries were temporarily dressed, and he was forthwith ordered to Mercy Hospital, where he was placed under the care of Dr. B. B. Brashear, Surgeon in charge. Chloroform having been carefully administered, Dr. Brashear, assisted by Drs. Ahl, McMeal and McGirr, of the hospital staff, removed several pieces of depressed bone, equal in extent to two square inches or more. The fracture extended forward from the summit above the left, ear, as far as the middle of the forehead, and backwards to the middle of the ear. During the operation a considerable quantity of gravel and pieces of slate were scooped out, together with clotted blood and brain substance. The operation was well borne by the lad, and his condition this evening is promising.

Fatal Accident.

A fatal accident occurred at Scrubgrass Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Friday last, the particulars of which are as follows: Isaac Swift, a young man about twenty years of age, was working at a well owned by his father, H. Swift, of Pittsburgh, and on Friday was drawing oil from the tank and shipping by rail. When the last car was filled, and all but about ten inches of oil taken from the tank, it is supposed that young Swift went into the tank to fix the receiving pipe, and in ascending the tank after completing the wark, was suffocated by the foul air, and fell back into the oil. His body was found on Monday evening, and an inquest held by Justice Marks. The evidence before the inquest produced, substantially, the above facts. The funeral took place from the residence of his father at the Galena House, on Tuesday afternoon.

A Brakesman Killed.

Wednesday night an accident occurred at Derry Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which resulted in the death of a brakesman named Burke, in the employ of the company. It appears that the deceased was coupling cars, when by some accident he tripped and fell under the wheels, which passed over both legs, mutilating them in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. The operation was performed, but the patient failed to rally, and died about four o'clock the next morning, a few hours after the amputation. The deceased was an unmarried man and resided in Temperanceville. The remains were brought to Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon in charge of Mr. Devore, who had been telegraphed for to bring them.

Disorderly.

P. S. McClusky, Henry Farnier and Wm. Hardy were arrested and fined five dollars each by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct, on oath of C. B. Stein, who alleged that they came to his house, on Fourth street, Wednesday night at a late hour, and demanded admission, which being refused caused them to act in a very disorderly manner, calling him names and creating a considerable disturbance. Farnier, in return, made information against Stein and his wife, charging them with keeping a disorderly house, and they were each required to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for their appearance at Court. Subsequently a suit for assault and battery was lodged against Farnier, who was required to give bail for trial.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Linaments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in avoiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should t once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Liuretic or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and stimulates them to a healthy and vigorous action

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe—on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system, They are recommended by all who who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist,

37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE.

There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to CURE it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parleying with its symptoms.

The only way to get rid of the demon is to endow the stomach with sufficient strengh to *cast it out and keep it out.* Impart permanent energy to the digestive organs with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and the object is accomplished. This powerful vegetable remedy is not a mere stimulant. It does not brace up the gastric machinery for an hour or two, leaving it, when the temporary excitement has passed off, in a worse state than before. Such is the effect of the ordinary alcoholic nostrums. They keep the stomach in a perpetual see-saw between unnatural activity and utter relaxation. Not so the BITTERS. Medicated with the finest tonic, al erative and anti bilious extracts, they permanently reinforce and continuously regulate the assimilating organs Such is the experience of tens of thousands. At this debilitating season of the year, when the solvent principle of the gastric juice is weakened by a constant drain of the animal fluids through the pores, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an article of prime necessity for the weak To neglect the use of a tonic and alterative, so wonderfully efficacious and entirely harmless is simply to forego the blessing of health and vigor, and voluntarily accept feebleness and discomfort in their stead.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were painless, and have left me a new man, full of energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I—— C——.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR LADIES, No. 120 PENN STREET, From 1 to 3 P. M.

☞ NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A young man who has had several years' experience in the dry goods and grocery business, would like to obtain a situation as salesman. Can give good reference. Address Post Office Box A, Freeport, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A young man who has had several years' experience in the dry goods business would like to obtain a situation where he can make himself useful Can give good reference. Address BOX D, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—HONESTLY-To hire ten men at a salary of $150 per month, to sell the HOLLOW DASH ATMOSPHERIC CHURN, and transact an agency business for men, but will employ no man unless he is willing to work a few days on a commission, or can otherwise furnish satisfactory evidence of ability and integrity. Employment steady. J. C. TILTON, 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—BOY.—A young man of steady habits, to learn the Grocery business, in a good store. One that will board with the family, and can give the best of reference. Address GROCER, Allegheny City.

WANTED—SALESMEN.—Four or five good Salesmen. Article sells everywhere, in country and city. Can make good wages. Apply at 10½ ST. CLAIR STREET, Room 4.

WANTED—PRINTER.—A good and experienced Printer, who can work in the Welsh language, can hear of a permanent situation by addressing CRANDALL & CO., Scranton, Penna.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOYS, GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—SALESMAN.—To solicit orders for a celebrated PICTURE, that is selling rapidly. Address B. R., Box G, this office, giving reference and salary wanted.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class boarding at No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Room is a front one, on second floor, and opens out on balcony.

WANTED—BOARD.—Desirable board for a small family without children, in a pleasant location on Penn street, may be had by addressing M. W. W., Postoffice Box 570.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Good board, fine front rooms, with gas, can be secured at $5.00 per week. Day boarding, $3.50. For single gentleman. At 46 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with good board and lodging at No. 25 FERRY ST.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Who can command a capital of $15 to $20—who really want to make m ney—to sell by sample the HOLLOW DASH ATMOSPHERIC CHURN. Nothing like it in use. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ ST. CLAIR ST.

WANTED—AGENT.—As Traveling AGENT, a man well acquainted with the Queensware and Glass business. None other need apply. Address P. O. Lock Box 197. Communications confidential.

WANTED—AGENTS—For National CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 Steel Engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, Badges, Medals and Photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per ct. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. d&F

WANTS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A few ACRES OF LAND, improved or unimproved, within seven miles of the city. Price, from two to five thousand dollars. Address W. B., DISPATCH OFFICE, giving location.

WANTED—BOARD.—A Young Lady, whose work will keep her about during the day, desires board with a respectable private family, (an old couple preferred,) where there are no men, or other boarders, if possible. State terms and address A. C. B., Pittsburgh Post Office.

WANTED—OIL STOCKS—Of the Earline, Columbia or the Western Pennsylvania—at A. C. PATTERSON'S, 73 Grant street.

WANTED—OFFICE.—Wanted to rent, a small OFFICE, on the first floor, in a business part of the city. Address J. A. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—OWNERS.—Parties having left work to be done at the Furniture Repair Rooms of G. A. TAYLOR, No. 13 Smithfield street, since the 10th of April, are requested to call for the same, or it will be disposed of according to law.

WANTED—PURCHASER—For an interest in an established business on Fifth street. Terms—$500 cash, $500 in four and $500 in six months. Address BOX H, this office.

REMOVALS.

C. WATTLEY & CO. have re- moved to the house formerly occupied by Spencer & Co., No. 123 FEDERAL STREET, a few doors below th Market, Allegheny.

MONEY.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$100,000 to Loan, on Bond and Mortgage. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth street.

LOST.

LOST—WATCH—$25 REWARD. —On Friday, July 3d between McKeesport and Pittsburgh, on the Morning Express Train of the Connellsville Railroad, due in Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock A. M., a LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, for which the above reward will be paid at THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—DWELLING—Contain- ing hall and nine rooms, at low rent of $350 per annum. Located on Second street, near Grant. Enquire of A. C. PATTERSON, 73 Grant street. TST

TO LET—LAFAYETTE HALL— Will be to rent on SUNDAYS, after middle of August.

TO LET—HOUSE—Containing 6 rooms and cellar, on Congress street, rent moderate. Apply to E. McKNIGHT, No. 28 Congress street.

TO LET—ROOMS.—Two com- municating ROOMS, No. 4 Hancock street. Call at No. 4 ST. CLAIR STREET.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated in a desirable street in Allegheny City, together with furniture, will be rented on moderate terms. For particulars address B. B., Box B, GAZETTE OFFICE.

TO LET—RESIDENCE.—On the Commons, in the cleanliest, healthiest and most desirable part of Allegheny City, a three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements, in first class order; large lot, with stable in rear. A part or the entire furnishment of the house, which is new, will be sold if desired. Address, with full name, LOCK BOX 368, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL.—A first class Mill in New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. Four story Stone Mill, five run of burrs, splendid water power. Will sell part or whole, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth street

FOR SALE—MARE.—One Dark BROWN MARE, 15½ hands high, gentle, and can be driven by a child any place. Warranted to trot in 3:10 or less. To be seen at 153 WYLIE STREET.

FOR SALE—WAGONS.—One Ex- press Wagon; one 2 horse Peddler Wagon, covered; one 1 horse Rough Wagon, with barred rack. Apply to JOHN DYER, Jr., corner Ridge street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TAVERN.—A Li- censed Tavern stand, doing a good business, in complete order, with two and one-half years' lease on it, will be sold at a bargain, as the present owner is engaged in other business. Apply at No. 1 TAYLOR AVENUE, or No. 94 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—A double Frame House, suitable for two families, with lot 40 by 135 feet, situated in Braddock's field, can be bought for $1,000—one-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest. Inquire at W. M. WARD'S, 110 Grant street, or of NORMAN TUSTON, at Port Perry.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.—A conve- nient BRICK HOUSE, of four rooms, stone cellar and lot, on Peach alley, near Pride street. House is new, and price only $1,100. Also, a HOUSE on Forbes street, for sale. Apply to WM. WILTON, corner of Pride and Forbes street.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOW- ARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*The GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS have been removed to No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, where will always be found the most complete assortment of* **Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Material, &c.,** *in the city. All kinds of Guns and Pistols carefully repaired. Cash paid for ARMY RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address,* **J. H. JOHNSTON, 179** *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.*

☞ **JOHN N. PURVIANCE,**

Register in Bankruptcy for 23d District.

Office, 116 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

☞ Office hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ **ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

LESSEE.....MARKER RUSH.
MANAGER.....JOSEPH C. FOSTER.

FOR SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

On which occasion old and new candidates for public favor will appear. First appearance of the renowned FOSTER BROTHERS.

On SATURDAY, August 1, will be presented the laughable pantomime of

ROBERT MACAIRE; OR, THE ROGUES OF PARIS,

in which the Foster Brothers will appear, to be followed by the comedy of "A REGULAR FIX," in which the entire company will appear.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of

THE MAGIC TRUMPET; OR, THE SORCERER'S SPELL.

Harlequin.....Frank Foster.
Clown.....Hernandez Foster.
Cashmere.....J. M. Sloan.

In active preparation the great trick pantomime of NUMBER NIP. jy31

ATTENTION.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE

ELEVENTH (old Seventh,) WARD,

Are requested to meet at their SCHOOL HOUSE,

Tuesday Evening, August 4th,

At 7½ o'clock, to organize a

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

Let there be a full attendance of all the Union Republicans of the Ward. jy31:t31

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR

Rebuilding a Stone Culvert,

Over the Four Mile Run, at the Swindler Farm, 23d Ward, will be received at the City Engineer's Office until

Saturday, August 8th, 1868.

Specifications can be seen at this office.

H. J. MOORE,
jy31:t71 City Engineer.

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF

ORGANS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

To close out the following list of superior ORGANS and MELODEONS, they will be disposed of at 25 per cent. discount from the regular prices:

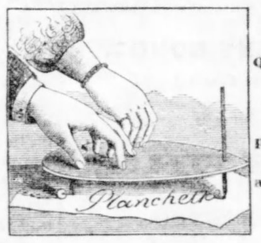
1 Mason & Hamlin, 5 Octave, Double Reed, 8 stops.
1 Mason & Hamlin, 5 Octave, Single Reed;
1 Mason & Hamlin, 5 Octave, Single Reed, Rose'd;
1 Mason & Hamlin, 5 Octave, Double Reed Melod'n;
1 Taylor & Farley, 5 Octave, Double Reed, 5 stops;
1 Taylor & Farley, 5 Octave, Double Reed, 5 stops;
1 Taylor & Farley, 5 Octave, Double Reed, 4 stops;
1 Taylor & Farley, 5 Octave, Single Reed, Rosew'd;
1 Taylor & Farley, 5 Octave, Rosewood Melodeon;
1 Taylor & Farley, 5 Octave, Walnut Melodeon;
1 Schoenjer, 5 Octave, Rosewood Melodeon;
1 Estey & Co., 5 Octave, Double Read, 5 stops.

Call soon. For sale by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
jy31:t75 81 WOOD STREET.

UNACCOUNTABLE

HOW PLANCHETTE



Can Answer QUESTIONS which the parties operating do not know.

Buy one; it will amuse you and set you thinking. A liberal discount to the trade.

M. A. EVANS & CO.,
jy30:t81 59 FIFTH STREET.

CHERRY SEEDER.

CHERRY SEEDER.

CHERRY SEEDER.

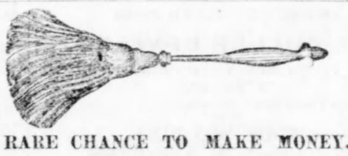
Every family using Cherries for pies, tanning or drying, should have one of these valuable machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding one bushel of cherries. It is cheap, durable and can be adjusted to all sizes of cherries.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 Wood Street.

Je30:TUF



A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

WAYMAN'S HEMP DUSTER.

PATENTED FEB. 8, 1868.

Equal to the Feather Duster in every respect, and far more durable. Its superior merits and cheapness—50 CENTS—will shortly make it an indispensable article in every office, store and family.

Agents wanted to introduce it on commission, or a liberal salary will be paid to good agents. Ladies and Gentlemen wanted. No risk as Dusters can be returned if not sold. Any energetic person can make money, without expense or danger of loss, by calling on

MORRIS, HOOD & CO.,
Jy30:t79 89 FIFTH STREET.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,

Dealer in all Kinds of Lumber.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE:

500,000 feet Dry Pine Boards;
30,000 feet Dry Oak, 1 and 2 inch;
20,000 feet Dry Ash, 2, 2½ and 3 inch;
200,000 feet Hemlock;
1,000,000 No. 1 18 inch Shingles, sawed;
100,000 No. 1 16 inch Shingles, sawed;
100,000 No. 1 10-inch Shingles, sawed;
2,000 Locust Posts, 7, 8 and 12 feet;
300 Cedar Posts.

Also, Fire Brick, Tile and Clay, in large or small quantities.

YARDS No. 86 PREBLE STREET formerly Manchester, and 157 REBECCA STREET, opposite the Gas Works, Allegheny City. Jy29:t73

BLACK SILK SACQUES.

Lama Lace Points,

Summer Shawls,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB ENEK MAN, late of the Borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny county Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly proved, and those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned, or to R. R. ABRAHAMS, of Elizabeth Borough.

G. M. EBERMAN, Administrator.
Jy31:t70-F California, Washington Co., Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOCKING BIRDS!

MOCKING BIRDS!

As I intend leaving the city at noon on Saturday I will close out my stock of MOCKING BIRDS at very low prices. Call immediately, at No. 17 Diamond street.

jy31:t79 CHARLES ESPECH.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The Board of School Directors for Union Township will elect THREE PRINCIPAL and THREE ASSISTANT TEACHERS at Mt. Pisgah School House, on

Thursday, August 6th, at 2 P. M.,

Where all applicants may apply. jy31:t85

WE WOULD INVITE THE AT- TENTION of the Flour trade to the superiority of our

SOUTHERN WHEAT FLOUR,

Which we are manufacturing from the best selected Southern Illinois and Tennessee Wheat. Prices as low as any in the market.

J. S. FIGGETT & CO.,
jy31:t72 Pittsburgh City Mills.

STRAYED—From the premises of the subscriber, adjoining the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty,

A FRESH COW,

With a piece broken off one horn; white color, with dark spots, and red ears. Any information leading to her recovery will be liberally rewarded.

WM. J. LAFFERTY,
jy31:t73 At the Central Stock Yards.

J. L. DILLINGER..... ....A. E. STEVENSON.

DILLINGER & STEVENSON,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally. Also,

LIQUORS, WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

No. 87 Second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments. jy31:t78

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

ON THE 30TH OF JULY, 1868, published by order of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with Section 9 of Charter.

Cash on hands		$ 38,812 27
Expenses and Office Furniture		8,817 50
Mortgages and other good and valid Securities		277,976 17
		$325,605 94
Deposit Account		$196,585 02
Capital Stock paid in in Cash		100,000 00
Premiums and Interest		29,020 92
		$325,605 94

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, witness my hand and Notarial Seal, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. W. MURPHY, Notary Public.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 80 FOURTH STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000.

President--HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President--WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd,	Hon. Thos. Mellon,	E. P. Jones,
Th. Wightman	Geo. W. Hallman,	Wm. Rea,
R. H. Hartley,	Edward Gregg,	Hiram Stowe.

See'y and Treas'r—S. F. VON BONNHORST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on time deposits. Deposits made on or before August 1st will bear interest from that date. Interest computed on 1st November and 1st May. jy31:t76

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST,

WE SHALL REMOVE TO THE

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

No. 45 Wood Street,

Directly Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Also, entrance on THIRD ST., Nos. 102 and 104.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

KNOWN TO MAN.

LINDSEY'S

IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood, such as

Scrofula, Dyspepsia,
Costiveness, Jaundice,
Cancerous Formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Salt Rheum, Erysipelas,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Liver Complaint,
Sore Eyes, Scald Head,
Tetter Affections,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Foul Stomach,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Female Complaints,

Together with all other disorders from an improper condition of the Circulatory System. As a general Tonic its effects are most benignant, and cannot fail to benefit, when used perseveringly and according to directions. It is purely a vegetable preparation—not a single grain of mineral poison enters into its composition, so that while it invariably affords relief, and effects the most wonderful cures, no overdose could injure the most tender infant.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO, PROPRIETORS OF

Sellers' Cough Syrup;
Sellers' Liver Pills and Vermifuge;
Johnson's Rheumatic Compound;
And Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jy30:t81

PURE NATIVE WINES.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA,

Of our own growing. Also, the best brands of CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, SHERRY and PORT WINES. "Vine Growers' Company" of BRANDY, pint flasks, just the thing for travelers.

N. B.—Particular attention given to supplying families. A. MAMAUX,
jy29:t67 No. 4 Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

PILES.

There is no medicine in use so efficacous as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills for the permanent cure of Blind or Bleeding Piles; they strike at the root of disease, thereby removing the cause.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

TEMPERANCE.

There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters; they strengthen and invigorate without producing the ill effects of alcoholic stimulants.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

LIVER PILLS

Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action o the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congeste state of that all important organ upon which depedds the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one; such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills; they are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine-glass-full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

NIGHT MARE

Is one of the many diseases of which Dyspepsia is the parent. To effect a cure persons should avoid hearty food at night, and take a wine-glass-full of Roback's Stomach Bitters on retiring to bed.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

RENOVATE.

During the Spring months it is one of the regular household duties to renovate, and, in the multiplicity of other duties one's own self is, in a great measure, overlooked; thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

MELANCHOLY

Is one of the many disorders of the nervous system, arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Roback's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to their natural vitality.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all Druggists everywhere.

U. S. PROPRIETARY MEDICINE CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

CINCINNATI, O.

Je17:MWF-F

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLE- MEN, who devote their time exclusively to the business of the Institution, comprise the

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Col. THEODORE HYATT, M. A.,

President, and Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Tactics.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. RICE, M. A.,

Vice President and Professor of the Latin Language and Instructor in Rhetoric.

Col. GEORGE PATTEN,

Graduate U. S. Military Academy, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.

Rev. J. J. READ, Jr., M. A.,

Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Elocution, and Instructor in Logic.

Rev. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A.,

Professor of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Mathematics.

FELIX DE LANNOY, M. A.,

Professor of French, German and Spanish, and Instructor in English branches.

RICHARD TRIGGS, Esq.,

Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music and Instructor in Tactics.

C. S. FAHNESTOCK, M. E.,

Professor of Penmanship, Book-Keeping and Drawing, and Instructor in English branches.

Mr. WM. J. HARVEY,

Instructor in English branches.

Mr. PERRY M. WASHABAUGH,

Instructor in English branches.

J. R. K. CARTER, C. E.,

Instructor in Mathematics.

The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy opens on **THURSDAY, Sept. 3.**

The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments.

The Department of Mathematics and Engineering is conducted by a West Point Graduate of high scientific attainments; the classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors.

The following are some of the patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Hon. J. P. Penney, Gen. Samuel Wickersham, Messrs. Isaac Jones, James Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Robt. Hickey, John S. Willock, Francis Sellers, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, S. S. Fowler, W. S. Haven, John P. Pears, John F. Singer, A. L. Robinson, H. B. Wilkins, George Bingham.

Circulars may be obtained of CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, or of Col. THEODORE HYATT, Chester, Pa.

☞ **Col. HYATT** will be at the Monongahela House on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and will be happy to see the patrons of the Academy or others on official business. jy27:t65

GOOD CANNED

PEACHES, PLUMS AND RASPBERRIES,

Selling at very low prices, at

GEORGE BEAVEN'S,

jy14 112 Federal street, Allegheny.

LEATHER BELTING, the best quality Oak Tanned, lowest rates. Always on hand at the J. & H. PHILLIPS.

POLITICAL.

☞ **A GRANT AND COLFAX** CLUB will be organized at the School House on Ann street,

Old Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh,

On SATURDAY EVENING, August 1st, 1868. J. W. TAYLOR and JOHN H. KERR, Esqs., will address the meeting.

jy31 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

MAYOR.

☞ **FOR MAYOR.**

JOSEPH A. BUTLER,

Of the old SIXTH WARD, is a candidate for Mayor subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t59

☞ **FOR MAYOR.**

JARED M. BRUSH,

Of the old SIXTH WARD, is a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t51

☞ **FOR MAYOR.**

CHARLES JERÉMY,

Of the old SIXTH WARD, is a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t54

CITY TREASURER.

☞ **FOR CITY TREASURER.**

SAMUEL ALLINDER

Is a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t57

☞ **FOR CITY TREASURER.**

WILLIAM LITTLE,

Of the old TENTH WARD, is a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t50

☞ **FOR CITY TREASURER.**

WM. A. TOMLINSON,

Of the FOURTH WARD, is a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t54

☞ **FOR CITY TREASURER.**

A. J. COCHRAN,

Of the old NINTH WARD, is a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t49

CITY CONTROLLER.

☞ **FOR CITY CONTROLLER.**

THOMAS STEEL,

Of the SECOND WARD, is a candidate for City Controller, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election jy22:t51

☞ **FOR CITY CONTROLLER.**

ROBERT J. McGOWAN,

Of the old FIFTH WARD, is a candidate for City Controller, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Election. jy22:t58

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Eastern Division, PHILADELPHIA, July 27th, 1868.

☞ **THE INTEREST IN GOLD,**

ON THE

FIRST MORTCAGE BONDS,

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Due August 1st, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,

On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

jy29:t76-WFM

☞ **PITTSBURGH & CONNELLS-** VILLE R. R. CO.

First Mortgage Turtle Creek Division Bonds.

Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons of the above Bonds,

DUE AUGUST 1ST, 1868,

Will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.

Office Pitts. & Connellsv'e R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, July 15th, 1868. jy30:t82

☞ **NOTICE.**

To John W. Riddell, J. J. Shutterly, T. B. Stewart, M. McCullough, Jr., T. R. Sill, E. S Hanna, A. S. Furviance, W. W. Young, Wm. Reardon, I. C. Pershing, S. J. Wainwright, James I. Bennett, J. B. Foor, D. Dempsey, H. Sample, L. Teelbaugh, E. Coats, J. W. Barr, W. McConnell, John J. Wickham and N. P. Reed, Incorporators for the Erection of a Bridge across the Allegheny River, foot of Ewalt street, Lawrenceville.

A meeting of the above Incorporators will be held at the office of SILL & SHUTTERLY, Lawrenceville, on FRIDAY, August 7th, at 3 P. M., for organization.

jy27:t66 BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

☞ **NOTICE.—The Annual Meet-** ing of the Stockholders of THE ATLAS WORKS will be held at the office of the Company,

On Monday, August 3d, at 2 P. M.

By order of the Board.

JAS. McQUISTON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1868. jy22:t49

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Secretary, PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1868.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIREC-** TORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ PER CENT, free of Government tax, on the capital stock and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ PER CENT, less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street, New York, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, jy12:d10 Secretary.

☞ **WESTERN**

SAVINGS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, June 30th, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a

DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT.

Payable on and after July 1st.

JAMES M. BELL, Cashier.

jy1:s36

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LEGGATE.

FINE SHELVING, COUNTERS, DESK AND HEATER AT AUCTION.

The elegant fixtures in the store 89 Federal St., Allegheny City, l

IRON WORKS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P'a.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, 98 Water and 132 First Streets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Ja29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal AND JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, PITTSBURGH.

ap24:d6

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON & WOODS,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,)

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Railroad Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc ; Oil Drill steel.

Office and Works—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STS., Pittsburgh, Pa jy28:d9

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND CERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

ap16:o67

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, | REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, No. 339 Liberty St,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 123, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
Machine Castings.
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED

no9:n89

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,
(NINTH WARD,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:t10

L. O. LIVINGSTON. W. H. BURT. W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All JobWork promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:128

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

And Castings generally. ap25:y6

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes. my14:q5

CENTRAL FOUNDRY AND ROLL WORKS

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,

YARDS No. 86 Preble Street formerly Manchester, and No. 157 Rebecca street, opposite Gas Works, ALLEGHENY CITY.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Rough and Planed Lumber,

Flooring,	Doors.
Weatherboarding,	Sash,
Shingles,	Mouldings,
Saw Mill Lumber,	Cedar and Locust Posts,
Lath and Palings,	Oak and Yellow Pine.

AL-O—FIRE BRICK, TILE and CLAY. a15:o59

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT—EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY—T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT—EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison, John Mellon, Geo. W. Dithridge, | L. F. Duncan, E. D. Dithridge, M. L. Malone, S. R. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.
OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:f98

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

my15:z30

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:189

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja5:c21

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

JARED M. BRUSH.....EDMUND D. BRUSH.

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks.

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust Street, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

jy19:

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

je2 P. C. DUFFY.

OILS.

WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

WARING, KING & CO.,

127 Walnut Street.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

Philadelphia Office—127 WALNUT ST.

ap1:w30

JACOB WEAVER, Jr. & CO.,

Oil Commission Jobbers,

No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, will buy and sell Crude and Refined Oils, Lubricating, Tar, Benzine and Cooperage. Our long experience in the Petroleum trade enables us to offer unusual facilities and inducements to operators. As heretofore, we are determined to make it the interest of buyers and sellers to give us a call. Parties having Oils for sale are cordially invited to bring their samples.

ap6:n94

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

FURNITURE.

118. PRACTICAL 118.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

NO. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Constantly on hand every variety of PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.

Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing.

Work guaranteed.

mh2:n14 LEMON & WEISE.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 130 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:e54w7

FINANCIAL.

FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY,

No. 169 Wood Street.

CAPITAL, : : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND GOLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

D. Hostetter, James Gordon, D. Wallace, E. Fawcett, | Jno. C. Risher, Robt. H. King, Andrew Miller, James M. Bailey.

SAM'L. McCLURKAN, Pres't.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

KEYSTONE BANK,

No. 293 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, (authorized,) : : : : $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. J. Lynch, John Murdoch, Jr., William Espy, Samuel Barckley, | Wm. H. Hamilton, Henry Bockstoce, Geo. T. Van Doren.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTED

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

H. J. LYNCH, President.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON.....President.

JOS. H. HILL .....Cashier.

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

A. Patterson, Wm. H. Brown, Chas. Lockhart, Allen Kirkpatrick, W. S. Haven, | George W. Cass, James McCandless, Wm. Douglas, Wm. Reed.

DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M. ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

ja30:a1

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

President--THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

THOMPSON BELL, JOS. DILWORTH, J. J. GILLESPIE, | A. M. MARSHALL, JOS. ALBREE.

Stockholders to whom we make reference:

Wm. Forsythe, Wm. Caldwell, Willis Dalzell, D. W. C. Bidwell, E. M. Fulton, | Joseph Dilworth, Rev. David Kerr, Henry Lambert, A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing.

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

FORMERLY THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 67 Fourth Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
S. H. HARTMAN, | JAMES PARK, JR.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
D. E. McKINLEY.

A. BRADLEY, A. S. BELL, JOHN S. DILWORTH, G. FOLLANSBEE, JAS. L. GRAHAM, | WM. K. NIMICK, F. RAHM, JOSHUA RHODES, JOHN SCOTT, R. C. SCHMERTZ, CHRISTOPHER ZUG.

SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. mh14:v33f

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

115. FOURTH ST. 115.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction STOCKS, BONDS, and all kinds of SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, No. 115 FOURTH STREET. jy6:s64

$10.000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

GEO. M. PETTY,

my25 Real Estate Agent, 89 Smithfield street.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.

GOVERNMENT AND PACIFIC R. R. BONDS,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

Bought on the most favorable terms. Sells LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS available in any part of Europe.

DEPOSITS received subject to check, or INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30's CONVERTED

INTO THE

NEW 5-20 COUPON BOND.

☞ **Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞ MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS, and other approved collateral, at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

Gold opened active and strong this morning at 144¾, an advance of ¼ per cent. of the closing quotations of last night, rose to 145, but closed strong at 144¾. The market is firm with indications for a further steady rise, with the usual fluctuations in order to give the brokers all the commission that can be made out of the importers or speculating public. Although gold may go back to 144 and fraction, it does not follow that the tendency is downward. What keeps the market from advancing more rapidly is the large amount of bills drawn against shipments of bonds, the proceeds of which are immediately sold and the disposition of the German Exchange house to sell on future delivery. Again, the prospect of early shipment of cotton keeps importers from remitting now, but should the present stock of gold in the market be reduced, the speculative clique for a rise would have it their own way and an advance of 6 to 10 per cent. might cause heavy losses on those who thought gold could not advance because it was down twice two and three years ago to near 125.

Government bonds for, which there is a moderate investment demand, have declined towards the close of business in sympathy with gold. This is the more surprising since the dealers have but a scanty supply on hand and the investment demand for temporarily earning interest has materially increased with larger cities on account of the general dullness of business and the inability to make capital productive for the time being.

Stocks are firmer, not so much on their improved valuation, but for the want of suitable investments; it is, however, only the dividend paying companies that are wanted. Some of the Western shares are less firm, but Cleveland, Fort Wayne New York Central, &c., are all higher and in demand.

Express shares are dull and inactive.

Money very easy but only for first class houses.

—Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 144⅞; 1881 bonds, 115¼; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅜; 1864 do, 111⅛; 1865 do, 112⅜; new, 1865 and 1867, 109; Ten Forties, 109¼; Seven Thirties, 108⅝.

New York Central, 136⅛; Erie, 68⅛; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwestern, common, 82¾; Preferred, 82⅝; Chicago & Rock Island, 109½; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 110; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 30⅜; Merchants Union Express, 24⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 35¼; Corydon, 30; Quicksilver, 22¼; Quartz Hill, 1.10.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold, 144¾; U. S. 6's, 1881's, 115¾; 5-20's, 1862, 114½; 5-20's, 1864, 111⅜; 5-20's, 1865, 112½; 10-40's, 108⅜; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 109¼; 5-20's, January and July, '67 109⅜; June 7-30's, 108¾; July 7-30's, 109⅜; May Comp., 1865, 119.-30.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

CATTLE.

The market has again been fairly active at these yards during the past week, the volume of business having been fully up if not a little in excess, of the week previous, and a better feeling seems to prevail, while prices, although pretty well sustained, have undergone but little change. There was a full attendance of eastern buyers, mainly from Philadelphia, although several droves were taken for New York, and about all the cattle offered found buyers. The receipts were not quite up to those of last week in point of numbers, though fully equal in regard to quality; prime fat cattle sold at from 7¾ to 8, and we heard of 8½, having been offered and refused for a drove of prime Licking Co. (Ohio) steers. Medium grade cattle may be quoted at 6½ to 7 and stockers at 4 to 5½, as to quality.

James Martin (an ex-Fenian) sold 61 head prime Southern Ohio steers, averaging about 1275, at $104 per head.

Smith & Talmage, 17 for Carnahan to McGarvey, at 5,85; 25 stock steers, for Wilson to J Pearce at 5 cts.

W. A. Taylor, 7 head to Bell & Morris, weighing 8,250 at 7,35.

Knapp to H. Miller, 18 head weighing 19,800 at 7c.

Fairrall to McArdle, 19 head weighing 21,575 at 7c.

W A Taylor to Young, 15 head good butchers stock weighing 17,800 at 740.

Montgomery to H Miller, 31 weighing 39,225 at 6,50 to 7,75.

S McClain to Marks & Co., 17 weighing 18,350 at 6,15.

L Shamberg to John McArdle, 47 bulls private terms.

Clark to Maynes, 16 weighing 16650 at 6; same to same 21 at 4,75.

Kelly to Musselman, 17 weighing 17,250 at 6,60.

Carter to Deitrich, 18 head weighing 21,400 at 5½ to 7¼.

Forbes to Poteger 23 head weighing 18,550 at 5c.

Doolittle to Plantz, 21 head weighing 18,335 at 5,85.

Hardy to Geo. Marks, 22 head very common at 4,80. Patterson to Hershy, 21 head same kind at 4,90.

R C Crum, sold for Dolan to Shelley, 23 head common at 5c.

Patterson to W Hedges & Co., 36 head Texas steers or stags, weighing 37,800 at 5,50.

Shepard to Croft, 19 head weighing 16025 at 5,25.

Shields to Miller, 46 head prime fat cattle, weighing 63,125 at 8; same to W Hedges & Co., 51 weighing 61,650 at 7⅝.

Shields to Hillegas, 18 head weighing 20,300 at 7c.

Horst to Rotn, 32 head weighing 30600 at 6; same to Hertzberger, 17 at 7,50—prime.

Crum to Styer, 9 head at 460.

Humes to McCall, 18 weighing 20775 a 6,75.

Montgomery to Miller, 34 weighing 33,825 at 7 to 7⅝.

Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold 7 head of scalawags, for Wick to Moses & Co., at 4; 46 head of Western stockers, for Logan to McGarvery at 5; 31 same kind for Doud to Styer at 4,75; 5 for Hudson to same buyer at 4,75; 34 for Logan to Aull at 5,50; and 2 for same to same at 4,75; 9 for J H Glass to Styers at 4,60; 19 for Whittlesy to Hildergas at 7.

Fleece & Croce, to Hedges & Kase, 50 head of good cattle weighing 57,400 at 7,35.

A Musser to Hedges & Kase, 53 head of prime fat cattle, weighing 62,500 7,75.

Talbert to Hedges & Co., 32 head of prime fat steers weighing 40,875 at 8.

Hedges & Taylor sold 18 head for Keenan to McCall, weighing 22,250 at 7; 18 for Middleworth to Landis weighing 20,575 at 590; 39 for Booth to McCutcheon & B. weighing 38975 at 6; 16 for Sheaves to Porteger at 5,75; 4 heifers for Many to Hower at 5,50; and 4 bulls for same to same at 3,75; 18 for Scott to McCormack at 6,75; 17 for Kelly to Maynes at 6,75, at 5; and 3 to same at 6.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of Sheep were considerably larger than last week, though mostly common and inferior in regard to quality, and as a consequence prime fat sheep sold readily at full prices, while common and inferior were dull and slow of sale. As will be seen by reference to sales, five cents is the highest price reported, and we quote at 4 to 5 for good to strictly prime.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 170 head of common to Dimler at $2 per head; also, 12 head, to same buyer, very common, at $1 per head.

Hedges & Taylor sold 106 for Vanforsen to Pidcock & Co. at 4 cts; 198 for Keenan to Pearce for 4¼ cts.

Richey sold 250 to Hedges & Watson at $3,05 per head.

Smith and Talmage to Aull & Myers, average 82 pounds, at 4½.

Hull & Co. to Aull and Myers, 205 head weighed off the cars, averaging 80 lbs, at $4,80 per cwt.

J. Lloyd bought 183 from Shanper at $3,05 per head; 465 from McDonald, averaging 86, at 4 cts; 224 from Brainard at $2,50 per head; 98 from Rodeheimer, averaging 84, at 4½; 189 from Geo. Davis, averaging 95, at 5 cts; 213 from Zeigler, averaging 88, at 4¾; 207 from Smith & Talmage, at $1,75; 200 from same at $2,70.

Brugh to Pancoast 145, averaging 80 lbs, at $3,25 per cwt.

Smith and Talmage sold 207 for Entriken to Pearce at $4,10; 196 for Brook to Deitrich at $4; 128 for Rickenbrad to Podcock at $4,70.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues very stiff, which is owing to continued light receipts, and prices compared with last week have still further advanced. We give 9½ to 10¾ as the ruling figures for fair to prime heavy averages.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 97 for Blue and Tucker to Keys at 10,20; 91 for Holmes & Bro to Keys at 9,55; 119 for Quick to Keys at 9,90; 49 for Knowles to Crouse, Emerick & Co at 9,75.

W. Hedges sold 150 head to Singer & Imhoff at 10,30; 100 to same buyers at 10,60. Bought 112 from Gillespie at 9,45; 58 from Knowles at 9,35; 63 from McClain at 9,35; 19 from Crawford at 9; 37 from Crouse E & Co. at 9; 10 from some at 8,75; 65 from Martin at at 9,25; 58 from Morgan at 9,30; 11 from Pollock at 7,25; 270 from Conklin at 9,50; 122 from Combs at 9,20; 59 from Mathoney at 9,25; 6 from Munn at 9,75; 32 from Waring at 9,40.

Martin sold 88 head to Singer & Imhoff at 10,50; 83 to same buyers at 10,50.

Singer & Imhoff bought 57 from Stafford at 9,50; 49 from Friend at 9,45; 150 from same at 10; 15 from Hedges at 9,25; 46 from Smith at 10; 49 from Voter at 10,20; 98 from Tilden at 10,25; 100 from W. Hedges at 10,60; 93 from Conklin at 10,55; 52 from W Hedges at 10,70, extra.

Crouse, Emerick & Co. bought 160 from Moss at 10,30; 44 from Rodeheimer at 9,50; 396 from Carnahan & Co. at 10; 103 from Blair at 10,35; 48 from Green at 10; 200 from Tilden at 10,50.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

CRUDE—The crude market continues exceedingly quiet and devoid of any new or important characteristics worthy of notice. There seems to be little or no demand for either present or future delivery though it is equally true that there is but little offering, and prices, although weak, are without quotable change. We can quote one thousand barrels on spot at 14; and two lots of one thousand each for August, seller's option, at the same figures. The purchaser for one of the above lots of oil was an Oil City party; this is reversing the wheels of trade, as heretofore we have been accustomed to hear of oil having been bought at Oil City for Pittsburgh. We presume, however, that this party had an object in view—may have had a contract which he was anxious to cover.

REFINED—The market for refined oil was also exceedsngly quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, and prices are a fraction off and tending downward. We quote on spot at 33½; August at 34½, and September at 34¾. As will be seen from the above, spot oil is off fully half a cent; August a quarter, and September about the same.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Ref. Co., 767 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

M. Koehler & Co, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

E Jageman 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

National Ref. Co, 250 bbls to F. A. Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia

P. Weisenberger & Co, 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Buffum, Kehew & Co, 50 bbls tar to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

G.W. Holdship & Co, 168 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks B & Co, 102 bbl benzole, Wallace, Curtis & Co, Philadelphia.

Duncan & Williams, 54 bbl ref. to Logan, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 92 bbl ref. to Logan, Philadelphia.

Warden & Batchelder, 130 bbl ref. to Warden F & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 12 bbl ref. to Warden F & Co.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 260 bbl ref. to Waring K & Co.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, July 30.—Beef cattle, choice, firm, and common and grades declined 15a25c; sales at for Texas and Cherokee steers, for fair to good cows, $5,62½a6,5[illegible] medium steers, and $6,87½a7,75 choice. Hogs active and 10c $9,00a9,35 for light, $9,30a9,60 medium, and $9,75a10,65 for g

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTES OF SUMMER TRAVEL.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PORTLAND, ME., July 27, 1868.

Judging from the tone of some journals I should suppose that every industry in the country is crippled and that we are on the verge of ruin. A change of administration we would suppose is necessary to save us from entire destruction. I see nothing at the North to justify any such assumption. Boston never seemed more prosperous, notwithstanding the able articles in the *North American* by Mr. Adams on her inability to compete in the race with New York. Numerous, and in very many cases, elegant and costly buildings are being erected. Long rows of handsome granite buildings are taken down to give place to more elegant structures, and every office is engaged at high rates before the work is commenced. Trade is good and laborers find ample employment at remunerative rates. In Maine I find farmers complaining of scarcity of laborers. In Boston real estate is increasing in value.

Portland was never increasing more rapidly—never showed more energy and enterprise. The loss of $12,000,000 two years ago has given to her new life. The burnt district is nearly covered with buildings greatly superior to those destroyed; the Falmouth Hotel, with the furnishings, cost $300,000, the spendid City Hall cost, aside from walls and lot, $350,000; one of the Public School buildings $130,000, and is second to none in the country; the Custom House, of finished granite, and the Postoffice, of marble, will of course cost, as in such cases, what can be engineered for them; the park $125,000; the lot for a market $46,000; the water works $1,000,000; the city has loaned its credit to two railroads for $1,400,000. Besides these are numerous stores and private dwellings to the number of two thousand.

The imports in 1846 were, . . .	$ 454,224
The imports in 1866 were, . . .	14,500,718
The exports in 1846 were, . . .	495,928
The exports in 1866 were, . . .	5,719,863

Commerce, too, is reviving. This does not look much like ruin.

Long Pond, from which the water is to brought, is eighteen miles distant, contains one hundred and fifty square miles and will furnish water for twenty millions, to which number the population of this city is to be limited. It is two hundred and seventy-four feet above the city level. The pipes are lined and laid in cement. The work is to be completed the present year. The cost, when compared with the Croton, $12,000,000, and Boston, $6,000,000, is small.

Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian Church of your city is expected here to preach a few Sabbaths for the State Street Church. This is the best and most wealthy church in the State. It contains many men of great influence. The edifice is on one of the handsomest streets in the world. State street rises gradually from the Bay, is lined on each side by large and fine private dwellings, is about eight rods wide and has on each side two rows of wide-spreading elms, which wholly exclude in summer the direct rays of the sun. They were greatly pleased last year with this able and eloquent divine, and only waited for the dismissal of their pastor to extend a call to Mr. Noble. The Third Church of Pittsburgh by their prompt action secured him. They would be glad to give him $5,000 here.

In spite of the Maine Law, Falmouth Hotel sold $1,200 worth of liquor the day it was opened and has done pecuniarly a good but morally a very bad business ever since. Its owner counts his property by millions and can that do what others cannot. No other hotel is allowed this privilege. If this stream is not stopped the Maine Law will be swept away.

How will Pennsylvania go this fall? I am asked on every hand. Of course I can only assure them of a good majority for GRANT and COLFAX. But how will Maine go, you will ask? From all I can hear and see it is sure for Gen. Chamberlain by 20,000, and may go to 25,000, in September. He is a gifted and popular officer. Notwithstanding the floods of money being poured into the first district from New York the present able Congressional Representative will be re-elected. The other districts will also certainly elect their Republican candidates. The New York nominations do not take. I have heard many Democrats affirm they cannot vote that ticket. It carries with it no enthusiasm. Put down Maine 20,000 for Grant and Colfax. She will start the ball rightly. S.

Return After Thirty Years' Banishmeat.

[From the Buffalo Courier, July 25.]

An old man, named Samuel Washburne, who, during the patriot war of 1837, was banished for life to Van Dieman's Land by the Canadian Government, Thursday evening arrived in Buffalo, in search of his relatives, who liye at Wales, in this county. The old man is a pitiable object, being clothed in rags, and completely broken in health. He was born in 1809, in East Hartford, Conn., and in 1830 came to this locality and took up his residence on the Cattaraugus Reservation. In 1835 he went to Canada, add having taken part in the patriot war in 1837, was banished to Van Dieman's Land for life. At the end of his banishment he was twenty two years of age. Two or three years ago, Queen Victoria issued a proclamation liberating the victims of the war who were confined on Van Dieman's Land, but no provision was made to enable theunfortunate men to reach their native land. This old man, two years after the liberation, worked for ten cents a a day to raise money enough to bring him to this country. He reached New York two weeks ago, and has managed to get as far as Buffalo. Upon his arrival here he was entirely destitute, but strange to say, he fell in with an old citizen who knew him when he resided in this locality many years ago, and who furnished him with means to reach his relatives—a brother and sister at Wales. He left for his destination yesterday afternoon.

Burning of the Danville Railroad Bridge.

The railroad bridge over the Vermillion river, at Danville, Ill., one of the most important structures on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, was entirely destroyed by fire about six o'clock on Monday evening. An engine had been through it only a few minutes before the alarm was given, and reported it all right. The bridge was fifteen hundred feet long, and seems to have caught near the center. So rapid was the spread of the flames that in eighteen minutes after the fire was first discovered the whole structure fell. It will probably require two or three weeks to rebuild; and in the meantime passengers and baggage will have to be transferred. The train from the West came in nearly on time morning, however, and it is thought tle delay to passengers or baggage caused by the accident. Work h mmenced on a new bridge, which hed through on the fast line.—*(Ind.) Courier, 28th.*

A Pretty Piece of Business.

[From the New York Sun.]

In February, 1864, Dr. Benjamin Malone, of Philadelphia, a paymaster in the army, was robbed of Government funds to the amount of $68,800. His room, in the house of the Hon. Isaac Newton, was entered while he was a sleep, and his paymaster's trunk, in which the money was placed, taken from it. An investigation recently had upon his petition to Congress to be released from liability to make good the loss, has brought to light the astounding fact that the robbery was planned by two men, one of them a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the other in the employ of the Treasury Department as a member of Colonel Baker's detective force, where he still remains. The worthy pair were assisted by two professional burglars and a volunteer. As the Committee of Investigation says:

"The case is an extraordinary one. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars were taken from Dr. Malone, a Government officer, against whom there is no charge of wrong, by officers then in the Government employ. One of these men, from his position, was enabled to learn when a paymaster had drawn funds; the other could stand guard as a policeman while their subordinates did the robbery. That alone should have great weight towards relieving an innocent man. But when added to it we find the Government arresting the principals, recovering part of the money, and offered the chance of obtaining most of it, yet allowing money and offenders to slip from its grasp, and actually re-employing Hogan, the man who planned the robbery, it is not too much to ask that this paymaster and his sureties be relieved as requested, which relief your Committee accordingly recommends shall be granted."

This beats Robert Macaire and Jonathan Wild out of sight.

THE GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION, to the North Pole, which sailed last May, in a little vessel of eighty tons, has lately been heard from, in latitude seventy-five degrees twenty minutes, off the coast of Greenland. Unless the adventurers met ice, they are probably by this time beyond the reach of whaleships, and the next news of them must be brought by themselves. The friends of Captain Charles F. Hall hope soon to hear also from him, who has been absent now several years in the Esquimaux country, in search of further remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew.

MR. TOOT coming home late one night, was met at the door by his wife. "Pretty time of night, Mr. Toot, for you to come home—three o'clock in the morning; you a respectable man, and father of a family?" "'Tisn't three—it's only one." "My word, Mr. Toot, you're drunk. It's three in the morning." "I say, Mrs. Toot, I heard it strike one as I came round the corner, two or three times!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHALON'S

"PAPHIAN LOTION,"

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Removes all Eruptions, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Tan, etc., and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen, after shaving, it has no equal. "PAPHIAN LOTION" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the skin.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP"

For the Toilet, Nursery and Bath; will not chap the skin. Price, 25 cents per cake.

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

A new Perfume for the Handkerchief. Exquisite, delicate, lasting fragrance. Sold by all Druggists.

PHALON & SON, New York.

je3:r9-MWF

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. an28:p28

☞ GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.—Young Men's Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity. The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. mv18:q36T

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUPON BONDS.

$150,000

Eight Per Cent. Coupon Mortgage Bonds

FOR SALE.

These Bonds are secured by a Mortgage on the Valuable Property of the Superior Iron Co., in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, Pa.

Interest at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually.

Application for these Bonds can be made at the CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, or to JOHN SCOTT, Treasurer, at the Office of the Company, corner Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1868. jy8:s81

POLICE NOTICE.

To the Owners of Dogs and Hogs.

The owners of DOGS are hereby notified that the ordinances prohibiting their running at large unmuzzled will be strictly enforced, and that all Dogs so suffered to run will be dealt with according to law.

All HOGS suffered to run at large will be taken up and disposed of according to the ordinances of the city.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

jy24:t51

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, July 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for Grading, Paving and Curbing the Eastern Portion of Second Street,

Is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1868,

When it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,

jy29:t78 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, July 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for Grading, Paving & Curbing Mulberry Alley,

From Clymer to Smith street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, 1868,

When it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE.

jy29:t77 City Engineer.

F. W. C. FELD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons, Cattle Tails,

BONES, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, &C.

Office and Warehouse, No. 335 LIBERTY ST., 3d door from Wayne,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

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FRAGRANT

TOILET SOAPS,

Are prepared by skilled workmen, from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. de27:WF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

700 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation, 160 miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

At the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. The Government permits the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, carshops, locomotives, cars, &c.

V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which OVER EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount, ARE SECURE BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's Office, in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

The Company believe that these Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner of Wood and Fourth Streets;

HART, CAUGHEY & Co., corner of Wood and Third Streets;

S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth Street;

PH. R. MERTZ, corner 5th and Wood Sts.;

ROBINSON BROS., 78 Fourth street;

AND IN NEW YORK

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall Street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

MWF NEW YORK.

BILLIARD TABLES.

STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES,

AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

Undisputably the best in use, NEW IMPROVEMENTS, Patented Nov. 26th, 1867, and April 21st, 1868. Everything relating to billiards of the best quality and lowest prices always on hand.

Our NEW CUE TRIMMER, Patented May 5th, 1868, price $2.50—a great success.

Illustrated price lists sent on application. Address

PHELAN & COLLENDER.

63, 65, 67 and 69 CROSBY ST., New York City.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS,

1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 23d. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVI Y, Principal.

je15:r66-MWF

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WILLIAM J. DICK,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 342 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 143 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. an29:e47:MWF

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable

FLOUR.

SUPERIOR FLOUR,

FROM CROP OF 1868.

We are now receiving a choice lot of Southern Wheat from Tennessee and Alabama, from which we are now manufacturing a superior quality of Family Flour, equal to the best brands in the United states, to which we invite the attention of dealers and consumers. Our sacks are sealed and branded "Crop of 1868, Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny," with date. R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

July 2, 1868. jy:s21

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Boys', Youth's and Children's.

SUMMER CASSIMERE SUITS,

LINEN SUITS,

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FLANNEL SUITS,

ALPACCA JACKETS,

In Every Style, of the Greatest Variety,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

Gentlemen will find a fine assortment

White and Brown Duck Suits,

Alpacca and Flannel Coats, &c.,

Every garment being specially made for us by the best Eastern houses.

OUR PRICES

Are as Low as Good Goods can be Sold at by any Firm East or West.

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

je23:r

HENRY MEYER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 73 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. ap26:o86

PAPER.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act requiring the Superintendent of Public Printing to advertise for proposals for supplying the State with printing and bill paper, approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the person or persons bidding for the contract for furnishing the State with paper, as provided in the act approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, be required to execute a bond to the Commonwealth, with at least two sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract so allotted, which said bond shall be approved by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district or districts in which such sureties may reside; or in case of the absence or other inability of such President Judge, by the Associate Judge of the county in which such sureties may reside; *Provided*, That the bonds, with the sureties of the several bidders, shall be duly executed, sealed up and delivered with the proposals for furnishing said paper, and in addition to the condition above required, shall be conditioned that in case the bidder or bidders to whom the said contract shall be awarded shall neglect or refuse to accept the same at his or their bid, the said bidder or bidders, with his or their sureties aforesaid, shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of the bid of the person to whom the said contract shall be awarded after such neglect or refusal: *And provided further*, That the Superintendent of Public Printing shall award said contract upon the same day the bids are by him opened.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In pursuance of the above act, the Superintendent of Public Printing gives the following notice:

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superinteudent of Public Printing, for

Supplying the State with Printing Paper.

Said paper to be BOOK PAPER, measuring 25 by 40 inches, and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. Also, DOUBLE FLAT CAP, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. Bids will be received for each kind separately. Said proposals to be opened in presence of bidders, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1868, at the office of the Superintendent. Contract to run from December, 1868, to August, 1869.

The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to samples which will be furnished upon application at the office of the Superintendent. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, provided his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation with good and sufficient security, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the persons making said proposals are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

JOHN YOUNGMAN,

Superintendent Public Printing,

jy14:t9 75 Market Street, Harrisburg.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL—STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL—NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H Hartman, John B. Livingston.

Cash paid for Paper Stock. ja29:o88

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have on sale at their Office, Union Depot, Pittsburgh,

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS,

TO ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY,

Enabling parties to visit these popular bathing resorts, and return home at a moderate cost.

CAPE MAY PASSENGERS can purchase Tickets to go and return by all Railroad, or they can arrange to take Steamer in either direction, between Philadelphia and Cape May.

EXCURSION TICKETS are also for sale at the above Depot to NIAGARA FALLS, THE OIL REGIONS, GETTYSBURG, and numerous points in Pennsylvania and New York.

☞ PAMPHLETS, containing full descriptions of the various Excursion Routes by this Road, can be had on application at the Ticket Office, in the Union Depot.

W. H. BECKWITH,

jy1:s28 TICKET AGENT.

HAIR AND PERFUMERY.

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair

HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 133 Third street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:y3

WINES, LIQUORS, &c

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh,

Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that, possessing superior facilities through several large Wine and Liquor Houses in Europe, and making their importations direct, they are enabled to offer the various grades of choice WINES AND LIQUORS at prices less than Eastern rates. Examinations of qualities and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

A choice assortment of pure OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand

WINES.

CLARET, WHITE AND SPARKLING.

CLARET.

Chateau Lafitte,	Medoc,
Chateau Margaux,	Margaux,
Chateau La Rose,	St. Jacques,
St. Julien,	Pauillac.

WHITE WINES.

Ht. Sauternes,	Chateau Latour Blanche
Chateau Sauterns.	Chateau Yquem.

HOCK WINES.

Laubenheimer,	Nurstein,
	Hochheim.

SPARKLING WINES.

Mosel Muscatel,	Scharzburg,
Hochheimer's superior quality.	

CHAMPAGNE.

Moet & Chandon,	Chambertine,
Imperial,	Epernay,
Verneczay,	Heidsieck,
Chamolis,	—and other brands.

Also, a large assortment of BRANDIES, WHISKIES and WINES, of all descriptions, constantly on hand, at

WM. MILLER'S,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

221 and 223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

jy9:s92

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,

Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,

FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.

Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28.n83

COAL AND COKE.

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.

O. F. LAMM .....C. DAVIS.

COAL AND COKE.

Office, Sandusky Street and P. F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

SUPERIOR

Youghiogheny Coal and Connellsville Coke,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. my29

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND ELOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b25

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGLENY AND CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

And Manufacturers of

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

Office and Yard—CORNER OF BUTLER AND MORTON STREETS. First yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

Successors to

PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL CO.,

MINERS, SHIPPERS AND DEALERS, BY RAILROAD AND RIVER, of superior Youghiogheny

CAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near the Gas Works.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK.

Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard—CORNER FOURTH AND WATSON (formerly Canal) STREETS, Pittsburgh.

P. O. BOX 1292. oc28:

SAFETY FIRE JACKET.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR

THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS' SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes as conductors are made dangerous by being overheated and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

☞ Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe28:s40

MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. of Pennsylvania, PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1868.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

In accordance with an order of D. E. Nevin, Esq., U. S. Assessor of 33d District of Penna., I will expose to Public Sale, at the Custom House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

50 BBLS. CUT AND DRY TOBACCO, containing about 3,700 lbs., said Tobacco having been seized April 6th, 1868, by U. S. Inspector H. R. Irwin.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

jy27:t68 U. S. Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

In accordance with an order of Henry A. Weaver, Esq., U. S. Assessor of 22d District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Custom House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

125 BBLS. CUT AND DRY TOBACCO, containing about 8,000 lbs.

12 BBLS. FINE CUT AND DRY TOBACCO, (stripped,) containing about 780 lbs.

Said Tobacco having been seized April 6th, 1868, by U. S. Revenue Inspector, George Keyser.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Office, July 28, 1868.

jy20:t80

INSURANCE.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Henry Gerwig,
Geo. R. Riddle,	Jacob Franz,	Gottlieb Faas,
Simon Drum,	J. B. Smith,	Jacob Rush,
W. M. Stewart,	Ch. P. Whiston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lautner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jeremiah Kohen.

ap10:o35

STATEMENT OF THE

Ben Franklin Insurance Company,

For the year ending JUNE 30TH, 1868:

Capital	$100,000 00
Privilege of increasing to	300,000 00
Premiums and Discount	13,472 37
Paid Return Premiums	55 80
Expense, includ'g Taxes & Commis's	3,461 71
Losses paid	5,673 38
Amount of Outstanding Risks	757,908 33

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 3,715 00
Premium Accounts	976 63
Bonds and Mortgages	14,634 85
Bills Receivable	4,955 00
Stock Notes, payable on Demand	80,000 00
Total Assets	$104,281 48

I certify that the foregoing is correct.

jy23:t53 GEO. D. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. H. English	O. H. P. Williams	Jno. Thompson,
Jno. A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robt. Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

mh25:n34

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackleu,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	no27

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH

OFFICE, No. 167½ WOOD STREET, BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleiner,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon.
Henry Sproul,	jy4:

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., NEAR 5TH.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Bancker,	Mordecai H. Louis
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT,
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.

mh29:w15

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 EIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	B. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parks,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. James Miller,	Jared M. Brush,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Wm. F. Lang,
James D. Verner,	Samuel McCrickart

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

CRACKER BAKERIES.

SHEPHARD'S

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

317 Liberty Street.

Our Crackers are baked upon the OVEN BOTTOM, and are superior to any baked by hot air or any other process.

☞ TRY THEM. ☜

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS

OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

WINE, BOSTON, SODA, CREAM, FRENCH, WATER, BUTTER, SUGAR and SODA CRACKERS; SCOTCH and MILK BISCUIT.

For Sale by Every Grocer in the City.

Bakery, No. 91 Liberty St.

jc5:r36

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $500 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this

GRANT AND COLFAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

its four fold shield, his child when the arm that would protect it to-day was turning to dust in the darkness of the grave.

The idea of a country without a government is as absurd as the idea of a living man without a living, breathing soul in his body. It is necessary to the protection and the peace of each one of us, as it is necessary and essential to the existence of American Nationality, and to perpetuate it let the laws be made equal in their operation upon persons in every State of the Union, and let not America be dishonored in the hereafter by any such legislation as that thirty years ago dishonored the statute-book of Georgia, and was carried into execution by the Courts of Georgia, when they condemned to imprisonment as felons, Worcester and Butler, because they had been guilty of the statutory offense under the laws of Georgia, of teaching the Cherokee Indians to read the beautiful lessons of our Master. Put this prohibition into our law and you will have no such legislation; put this provision in your law and you will have no occasion to raise armies to make men in every State to stand by your laws, for every State will be bound by the terms of the laws to give equal protection to every man. These are the provisions of the Amendment that this Democracy opposes, and which is itself on trial to-day before the American people. You elect a Congress of the United States that follow the lead of Wade Hampton, General Preston and Jefferson Davis, and that hatched-faced conspirator, John Slidell, and that fat conspirator, Bob Toombs, and see what will become it. It is no answer to say that three-fourths of the States have ratified it. It is no answer to say that Congress by concurrent resolution but yesterday declared it ratified by three-fourths of the States. I answer you back that you reverse that whole decision by the election of '68, by choosing such a Congress as will repeal this concurrent resolution, and pass a law that it was not ratified for the reason that the twenty-six States which ratified it were not the constitutional States; that the Congress that passed the law was not a proper legislative assembly. This issue is all in your own hands, and it is the first word in the platform accepted by Ulysses S. Grant, which declares that they approve the measures of reconstruction adopted by Congress, a part of which is the fourteenth article of amendment. And now, if there be an individual who thinks it is wrong to put in the Constitution this provision that every individual shall be under the equal protection of the laws, no matter where he is born, no matter how strong or how weak he is, how rich or how poor he is, I want him to get up and let his neighbors look at him. I want to see what sort of a looking animal he is. [A voice: "He is not here, Bingham."] Nor is he anywhere where there are schools. There are men who say it, I know, but they do not believe it. These are among the issues, I have stated them very hurriedly, and how are they met? Why, I read and what a muddle they are making of it all. I read in their platform, adopted at New York, still attacking, I suppose this amendment to the Constitution which declares that the National debt shall never be questioned by either Congressional or State action. They resolved in New York, that they will have "one currency for the people and one currency for the bond-holders." And then they resolved in another place, that "unless it be nominated in the bond or expressly provided in the law;" the obligations of the nation are to be met in lawful money. Now it would take ten Pittsburgh lawyers, (and they are just as good as any other lawyers) but it would take ten of the best of your Pittsburgh lawyers to reconcile those two propositions. "The same currency for the people and for the bondholders" and, except when it is nominated in the bond, "that the debt shall be paid in lawful money." Suppose that it is read that it should be paid in lawful money? Is it not nominated expressly that the interest in Five-Twenties should be paid in coin? Is it not nominated that the principal of the Ten-Forties should be paid in coin? How do you fix it that you are going to have the same currency for the people and the same currency for the bondholders? If you are going to adhere to your proposition that "when it is expressly provided in the law that it shall be paid in coin, that it shall be so paid? And these Ten-Forty bondholders, in as much as it is declared that they shall be paid in coin are to have a different currency from the people. Then why, Mr. Demagogue, did you put in that clause: "One currency for the people and the same for the bondholders?" I think you should agree with one of your journals in New York that it is simply bald, naked repudiation. The other part of the proposition is equally stupid. I aver it without fear of contradiction by any intelligent man on the face of the earth, that when a nation contracts a loan in its own behalf, unless it expressly provides that it shall pay in something else, than the commercial standard of value, that it is bound to pay in that value. It is no matter whether it is specified in the bond or not when the United States made its loan of four hundred millions of non-interest bearing notes, and set them afloat in discharge of public and private obligations, although it is not said that the one, or the ten, or the fifty, or the one hundred, or the thousand dollars on the face of the note shall be peid in coin, yet who does not understand that this is exactly the meaning of the promise and the obligation. If it does not mean ten dollars when the note calls for ten dollars on demand of the coin standard of value, it might just as well read ten very small potatoes. It meant ten dollars of the coinage of the United States, or of the coinage of foreign countries which had been adopted by the laws of the United States, or it meant nothing. I remember very well when that bill was up for adoption or rejection. I remember when this man, Pendleton, stood in his place, and under the obligation of his oath, as the printed record to this day will bear witness, declared that it was unconstitutional to issue a single dollar of it. If it was unconstitutional in 1860 to do so, it is unconstitutional now, and he had better drop the subject. It was constitutional, I insisted, for the Government of the United States to lay by force under contribution every dollar's worth of property in this land, for the time being, to save the nation's life. It was constitutional when you had called seven hundred thousand of the manhood of this land to uphold your flag and our nationality, when they stood as a wall of fire between you and war's desolation, it was constitutional to make this forced loan that they might for the time being be furnished shelter and munitions of war and food. Mr. Pendleton said no, and of course that meant that your armies were to perish in the field for want of weapons to defend themselves in the face of the enemy. The people decreed otherwise, and I said then in my place, and neither Mr. Pendleton nor anybody else saw fit to raise issue with me, I said there, when that discussion went on in February, '62, if these legal tender notes are not ultimately to be redeemed by the Government of the United States in gold and silver coin, I will never vote for the issue of one dollar of it. They all agreed that that was the nature of the obligation. If they were not to pay the four hundred millions of dollars in coin, in God's name what were they to pay it in? And what was to be the standard value of a dollar? Is it not to be paid in coin, or is it never to be paid at all? I see the New York *World* is coming to its senses on that subject; I see that they have found out that there is a vast number of people in New York who are not to be called "bloated bondholders," men who put their little savings on the field of battle into the bonds. I say that the ablest of Democratic journals says that the only meaning of this plank is that these bonds are to be paid in gold or silver, or its equivalent. I accept that. Bring up your legal tender to par, let there be no premium on gold and we are all agreed; but don't you undertake, after all that our eyes have seen in the last eight years, to repudiate the plighted honor of this nation to its dead and living defenders. We are able to pay our debts. They are honest debts, and being able to pay we ought to pay them. But you are raising a howl in your platform about oppressive taxation. You raised the same howl, Mr. Governor Seymour, all through the war against oppressive conscription. You raised that cry of oppressive conscription when the hills of Gettysburg were black with the smoke of battle, and when the rioters of New York had reduced to ashes the asylum of orphan children, which was the only home they had this side of the grave. You said to that mob that day, "my friends, I will go to Washington and have this oppressive conscription stopped" so that the broken ranks of the Republic might not again be filled. So that your mob might the better give aid and comfort to the regiments of the rebellion, roll back the terrible sacrifice from the soil of Pennsylvania. Equal taxation! I know that is written in that other platform at Chicago, that it is the duty and the purpose of the people of the United States represented in that Convention, to equalize as far as possible the burden of taxation. But what do these demagogues mean when they talk about equal taxation? Do they mean to be understood that they are in favor of equal taxation literally which means just this and nothing more. A like taxation and valuation on all kinds of property real, personal, and mixed. No such taxation as that was ever seen amongst the American people and I trust in God never will be amongst the American people. It has been the policy always among the American people and the monarchs of the old world are following somewhat at least, our example to lay the burden of taxation in upon property and upon wealth; to relieve the poor from it altogether by your example, and as far as possible energize the arm of honest toil by relieving the productions of toil from direct taxation. Equal taxation would tax at the same rate the plough in the furrow, the shuttle in the loom, the hammer upon the anvil, the plane upon the bench. Whoever read of such taxation as that in America. We have here the Democratic idea of the New Testament in this matter of taxation, "To whom much is given much shall be required;" so that in a terrible struggle for the nation's life the man whose income exceeded ten thousand dollars was taxed ten per cent., so that one millionaire paid more taxes into the Treasury upon this ten per cent income tax than the whole rural population of Allegheny County put together. We have not abandoned that idea altogether yet. We have exempted one thousand dollars and taxed all above that five per cent. We have reduced in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses the burdens of taxation nearly three hundred millions of dollars. We cannot extinguish taxation altogether and maintain our national credit, but we have reduced the national taxes since the surrender of Lee hundred of millions of dollars. We have paid about twenty-five hundred millions of dollars to prosecute the war. I say it here to-night to those demagogues who attempted to arraign the Republican party in their Convention in New York, led on by such traitors as Forrest and General Preston, and Wade Hampton. I defy them to point to any political organization whatsoever that in so short a time, and with so little oppression to the masses of the people, have accomplished so much. No matter what may befall; no matter what Democrats may say, the past is secure; it is struck into the imperishable adamant, there to abide for ever. I say that this party now arraigned by these demagogues and these disarmed traitors of the South, and these unarmed traitors of the North, saved them and us and crushed the rebellion, and now they have the modesty, after the struggle is past, to come before the people whom they distracted and attempted to betray at every step they took, and ask the people to confide the future issues of life and death of this republic into the hands of the men who plotted the rebellion itself. Why, my countrymen it would be as weak and wicked a thing to entrust your institutions to any such class of plotters and conspirators, as it would be for the shepherd to trust his sheep to the keeping of the wolf; or for the father to entrust his child to the keeping of the wildest beast of the forest. There is no sense nor reason in it. In the words of Washington "in this last great battle for the life of the republic I would ask of my countrymen that they put none but Americans on guard, whether natural born or naturalized makes no difference, but see to it that they are Americans—altogether Americans, true to the flag, true to the Constitution, true to the great interests of American people. Do that and all is well with the Republic. Your integrity will be maintained; your industry will be cherished and protected, and that result will be speedily reached, supplicated by that man who is this day made the butt of every ribald jest from New York to New Orleans, the hero of the century, the man who to-day has larger claims to the gratitude of the American people, and I might add to the people of the whole civilized world, in that he contributed to save these institutions of ours, this last refuge of down-trodden humanity on earth, jeered at and hooted at as an ignoramus by men who are not fit to unloose the latchets of his shoes. Oh! they say, he knew something about fighting, at all events he was an accomplished butcher. They might say as much of Washington. He knew how to lead his armies to victory; he knew how, under God, to fight it out on that line; the line of rectitude and honor and manhood. Now, let these demagogues stand abashed, when they ponder upon the profound significance of that simple letter of acceptance uttered in words as simple as the words of a little child, and, therefore, all the more impressive. When the voice of the victorious warrior, which was heard amidst the roar and the tempest of battle but yesterday—in soft, quiet and humble tones, supplicates the God of Heaven and earth to let us have peace. Why, you know that when the storm went out upon the water eighteen centurios ago and the ship was tossed on the billows, and the hearts of men failed them, lest they should perish. The Son of God walked upon the waters, and said "Peace, be still." It was the want of humanity then. It is the want of humanity now that there should be peace. The one was the word of command eighteen centuries ago by him who spoke as man never spoke; the other is the word of supplication and petition as humble as that which goes up from the heart of a little child as it lifts its tiny hands in prayer to its Father in Heaven, "Let us have peace." "Let us have peace," says the victorious commander, that the country, but yesterday blasted and blackened by war, may grow green and beautified under the hand of intelligent industry. Let us have peace, that the bleeding wounds of the nation may be healed. Let us have peace that brotherhood may be again established in the land. Let us have peace that the unity of the republic may be perpetuated. Let us have peace in the borders of the Constitution that justice may be established and liberty secured forevermore to all the people of the Republic. Sustain by your ballots the hero of the century and you will have peace. Reject him and you do not deserve it. I do not speak the language of threat. God knows that I desire peace, whatever the people may do, but a people that will deliberately reject their defender and accept their betrayer, cannot expect longer to have peace. And now, my countrymen, I thank you for the attention you have given me whilst I have in this hurried, broken manner attempted to present some points of this great issue.

I ask you to remember, the descendants of every nationality, men from France, men from Prussia, men from Switzerland, men from Hungary, whose hills are red with the blood of her assassinated liberty; men from beneath the shadow of the perjured house of Hapsburg; men from Italy, summoned but yesterday to a new life by the voice of Garibaldi; men from good old England, the elder branch of our own house; men from Scotland, on whose hearthstones linger this day the sweet tones of her rustic bard; men from the Emerald Isle, a thousand leagues away in the deep blue sea, for whose independence in vain a Grattan pleaded and an Emmett died. I ask you, men representing all nationalities of the old world, or whose fathers represented and who came here to enjoy the protection of representative government, to remember, as illustrative of treachery which you are asked to commit against us and ours, that legend of England which one of her noblemen wrote over his door, "A rest for the friendless, a home for the homeless," from whose door the poor were never sent away empty. Having invited all in; having warmed them at his hearth; having fed them at his board; having rested them under his roof, until every heart blessed him, when a pretended beggar came to his door; brake bread at his board; found shelter under his roof, and only took advantage of his hospitality to rise in the deep stillness of the night to rifle his house and set it on fire. The American people in imitation of that example, wrote over the doorway of the holy temple of our liberties "a rest for the friendless, a home for the homeless of all nationalities," and the representatives of every civilized nationality in Europe have come hither, and are now asked to imitate that treachery, in the still hour of the night, of the pretended beggar, but burglar and incendiary of England; to rise up after breaking bread at our board and finding shelter beneath our national roof, and set the holy temple on fire. For God's sake, if you do not wish to enjoy it any longer, go hence and let us and ours enjoy it hereafter. But let it stand; this land is filled with the graves of our fathers; it is the only sanctuary of an inviolable justice known by the American people on this side of the grave. Let your Constitution and American Government be perpetuated. You can do it by your ballots; you can do it no other way.

After music from the band—National airs—the Chairman presented Dr. Worthington, the President of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Worthington said he could venture to occupy but a few moments. He paid a graceful and elegant tribute to the accomplished orator who had preceded him. He congratulated the audience upon their evident perception of the responsibilities resting upon the citizen, in this the most important civil contest ever known to our land. He pointedly alluded to its identity in objects with the late bloody and protracted war, and to the pendency of the same great question of Human Liberty. The speaker reminded his audience of the striking analogy between the experience of Washington at the close of the Revolutionary War and that of Grant to-day. The same people which elevated the one to the first Presidency, for the same good reasons, will confide to the other its Executive duties now. Grant has given us peace so far as he could by beating down armed treason, and he will secure that peace now and hereafter by repressing the factious plottings of the same rebel spirit against the Constitution and Laws. Shall he not be elected as Washington was? (Yes! yes!) He is the man to put in the present breach. The speaker adjured his hearers to look seriously to their duty. Seymour could not help us. His sympathies were ever against us. *We* are not his friends; these wore the gray, not the blue. He closed with an earnest appeal to all to be faithful to the only line of patriotic duty. (Great applause.)

Professor Pope then responded to the call of the meeting with the tething song as follows:

THE TWO COPPERHEADS.

TUNE—"*Three Blind Mice.*"

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads!
See how they gaze! see how they gaze!
They look to the north and they look to the south
They look every way to see the White House;
But they will find it is nix cum arouse,
To two Copperheads! to two Copperheads.

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads!
See how they run! see how they run!
They run to get into the President's chair,
But they will find a great General there,
One who will make them stop and stare;
These two Copperheads! these two Copperheads.

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads!
Hear how they hiss, hear how they hiss.
They hiss at the nigger, but want his aid
While they are making another big raid,
But Sambo is still a little afraid
Of two Copperheads! two Copperheads!

Two Copperheads! two Copperheads!
See how they coil, see how they coil.
They coil to destroy our nation again,
But they will find their heads full of pain,
For they shall be bruised and both of them slain,
Two dead Copperheads! two dead Copperheads!

General J. S. Negley then responded to the enthusiastic calls of the meeting, very briefly but handsomely eulogizing the preceding speakers. He promised himself the honor of a more free communication hereafter with his Republican friends, declaring that he should enter that field of duty now, as upon that of arms in 1861, with a determination to win, and with the same proud sense of the confidence reposed as he felt seven years since. (Cheers.)

Upon the motion of Dr. J. G. McCandless, a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening was unanimously carried, every man rising to his feet and giving also three rousing cheers for Grant.

After another amusing song from Prof. Pope, full as were the others, of hits, the meeting at 10 P. M. adjourned.

Petroleum.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Having of late frequently noticed statements published in the local columns of your valuable paper, as well as in almost all the other Pittsburgh papers, relating to the receipts of crude petroleum at this point during the by-gone months of this year (1868) as compared with the corresponding months of 1867, we find in each case the writer of these articles makes the receipts of 1867 larger than those of 1868. We do not know his motive for doing so or where he gets his figures, but we *do know* that his figures are not reliable, to-wit: For instance, we will take County Guager's certificates and his records of all the crude oil received at this point up to July 30, 1867, gauged and not gauged, which will foot up the total amount of 558,956 barrels. This includes every barrel of oil received at Pittsburgh during the first seven months of 1867. Now the same Gauger has actually gauged from January 1, 1868, to July 28th, 1868, 618,253 barrels, making an excess of oil received and gauged here to date, as compared with last year, of 59,297 barrels. Last year we had no railroad connections with the oil regions; this year we have and we can give sales of 56,000 barrels delivered on board cars at Venango city for this market. None or little of this oil was gauged after arriving here—certainly not over 6,000 barrels, and is consequently not included in the Gauger's total. We will add this 50,000 to the excess of 59,297, which will give us an excess of 109,297 barrels to date over 1867.

Again, several of our prominent refiners and tank men have their buyers in the oil regions, and the oil that is bought for these parties there and shipped to their tanks or refineries here is not gauged when it arrives here, and consequently is not included in the above receipts for 1867. We are cognizant of the fact that one yard alone received 90,000 barrels of oil in this way, and the balance of the dealers who have been receiving oil at their works or tanks in this way have certainly not received under 75,000 barrels. Now these lots of 75,000, 90,000 and 109,297 barrels added give us a total excess of this year's receipts over last year of 274,297 barrels of oil.

The above figures are as reliable as any we can get, as we took great pains to get at correct records, but if they look large and any of the gentlemen in the trade can show us where we are wrong, we hope that they will correct us in print, as we think that we have underrated rather than overrated the ungauged receipts of 1868. EQUITY.

Likeness of Grant.—Full-sized portrait of Grant, on colored card board, the best and cheapest likeness to be had, for twenty-five cents, at No. 84 Fifth street. daw

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Daily Prayer Meeting—From 12 M. to 12:30 o'clock at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, next door to GAZETTE office.

Eleventh Warders!—Your attention is called to an advertisement in to-day's paper for a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next:

Threatened to Whip Him.—Jos. Semidt alleges that F. Richter threatened to whip him, and acted otherwise in a very hostile manner toward him. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of Richter for surety of the peace.

Assault and Battery.—Job Hoffman alleges that John Kohler committed an assault and battery upon him by beating and abusing him in a shameful manner. A warrant was issued by Alderman McMasters for the arrest of Kohler.

Desertion.—Ella McConnell alleges that her husband, John McConnell, has deserted, and refuses to do anything towards her support, although he gets good wages and has steady employment. Alderman Mullen issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused yesterday morning.

Beat Him.—Jas. Riley, according to an information before Alderman Taylor, being in a pugilistic humor yesterday, gave vent to his feelings by attacking Jeremiah Sullivan, and so abused Jerry as to cause him to make the information referred to. The case was finally settled by Riley paying the costs.

Recovernig.—Officer Green, of the Allegheny police force, who was shot at and wounded in the arm and shoulder, by George Leslie the alleged burglar, is recovering. The ball has not been extracted but he is able to walk around. He has not yet been assigned to duty. Dr. Herron attends him.

Alleged Larceny.—Peter Albach made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against H. Goldstein, for larceny. Albach alleges that Goldstein purloined from the store of Macrum & Glyde, on Market street, a lot of hoop skirts, corsets, and ladies wear, to the value of $25. Warrant issued.

Mr. Robert Lafferty.—This gentleman cannot yet be said to be out of danger. It is necessary to keep him under the influence of opiates. His family who have been spending the summer on his estate in Crawford county, returned on Wednesday, and are now with him, and every possible skill and care will be expended for his recovery.

Suit Withdrawn.—Information for larceny as bailee was made yesterday before Alderman McMasters by Peter Aulbach against H. Goldstein. It was alleged the accused obtained goods from the prosecutor upon a promise to return the same with whatever cash he might realize from sales, which promise he failed to keep. Upon investigation the charge was not sustained and the prosecutor withdrew the suit and paid the costs.

New Arrangement.—A new method of collecting fares is about to be put in practice on the Manchester Passenger Railway. The conductor will be furnished with a number of checks and a sufficient amount of money to make change. The passenger receives one of these checks when the fare is paid, and drops it into a locked box which the conductor carries with him. This plan is in operation at St. Louis and is said to possess some advantages over the old system.

No Quorum.—A special meeting of the Allegheny Councils was called for last evening to consider the Montgomery avenue sewer question. At the appointed time some of the members made their appearance, but after waiting over a half hour without gathering enough for a quorum they took their leave, most of them wending their way to City Hall to listen to the thrilling eloquence of Ohio's most gifted statesman, Hon. John A. Bingham.

Birmingham Public Schools.—At a meeting of the Birmingham School Board, held July 27th, 1868, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Principal, Mr. Benjamin Jones; Miss Kate Knowles, Miss Mary Beck, Miss Jennie Adams, Miss Lottie Hammett, Miss Mattie Torrence, Miss Maggie Hare, Miss Louisa Sellers, Miss Lizzie Barr, Miss Mary Stange, Miss Lizzie Fowler, Miss Ella O'Donnell, Miss Sadie McGonigle, Miss Annie Herriott, Miss Jennie McCutcheon, Miss Jennie Sterling, Miss Ella Simpson, Miss Maggie Maguire.

U. S. Court—Judge M'Candless.

In the case of Barker, Pearce & Co., et. al., vs. the Steamer Armadillo, on motion of John Barton Esq., the report of John H. Baily, Esq., Commissioner oppointed to make distribution of the money in the Registry of the court, was confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute unless appealed from within ten days.

In the bankruptcy branch of the court, a final discharge was granted and certificate awarded to Samuel S. Griswold, of Erie county, Pa.

The Schoolmaster at the Street Corners.

All our citizens, as well as the strangers who visit our goodly city of smoke, will be glad to see that indexes in clear, white letters on a black ground, are being put up on the corners of the streets. At some of these corners we notice that the Schoolmaster is taking his summer vacation. This accounts, no doubt, for the incorrect orthography. It will be observed by those who pass "Chatham" street, that that name, so suggestive of distinguished statesmanship, is spelled "Chattam." It is long since we desired to see the word "Plumb" removed from the cornor of a certain alley. "Chattam" might be improved.

A Villainous Set.

One of the editorial excursionists to the Rocky Mountains, in writing up the "sights" at Laramie, speaks of their visit to "several dance houses" seeing "more wickedness than could be seen in Pittsburgh for a month," and "for the first time admitted into the secrets of Keno and Faro," adding that "there was not at that time collected together anywhere a more villainous looking set of ruffians than in that tent." "Present company excepted," unless railroad traveling in hot and dry weather, neglected toilet, with other inconveniences which must of necessity be endured, had given our brothers of the quill a demoralized semblance.

Sad Accident—A Young Lady Burned to Death.

Thursday morning a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Mullen, President of the Shafton Coal Company, came to her death at the residence of her father, Shafton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, under very distressing circumstances. It seems she had risen early in the morning, and while lighting the fire her clothing by some means became ignited, and was soon in a blaze. Her cries speedily brought the rest of the family to her relief, but before they could succeed in extinguishing the flames she was so badly burned as to cause death, which relieved her from suffering a few hours afterward. The deceased was about seventeen years of age, and but a short time since had returned from one of our best female colleges, having graduated there with the highest honors. Her demise, so sudden, so unexpected, cast a gloom over the whole community in which she resided, and furnished another sad proof of the fact, "In the midst of life we are in death."

The Benninghoff Robbery—Additional Particulars.

In our issue of Thursday we published an account of the arrest of the Benninghoff robbers, clipped from the Petroleum Center *Daily Record* extra of Tuesday.

We have for several weeks past been conversant with the facts therein related, but at the request of Detective Hague, from whom we receeived the information, refrained from giving them to our readers, lest the publication of the matter might in some way interfere, and perhaps frustrate some of his well laid plans. The publication in the *Record*, we consider, relieved us from any further secrecy in the matter.

The robbery was committed on the night of the 16th of January, and the facts connected with it having heretofore been published in detail, we deem it unnecessary to reproduce them. The amount of property stolen was about $365,000—$65,000 in greenbacks, and the remainder in Government bonds. A large reward was offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the property, which had a tendency to attract detectives from all parts of the country. A number of persons were arrested on suspicion, but for the want of evidence were discharged, and the whole affair was so shrouded in mystery that the detectives, who were at first elated with a hope of success, gave up in despair.

Mr. Joseph Benninghoff, son of the man who was robbed, came to this city and after several interviews with ex-Chief of Police Robert Hague, that officer took the affair in hand, and since then has devoted his entire time to "working up" the "job." The result of his almost incessant labors, and the assistance rendered him by officer McKelvy, is the capture of five of the perpetrators of the robbery, who are now safely caged in the Franklin (Venango county) jail.

With the information Mr. Hague received from the German at Meadville, the substance of which we published yesterday, and statements made by one of the gang, who it appears was dissatisfied with his share of the spoils, the veteran detective commenced closing in upon his "game." He started West about the 20th of April, and proceeded to Omaha, where he remained for several days; but finding that he was not on the right track, returned to this city. After a visit to the scene of the robbery, he again started West, and went as far as the Pacific Railroad was completed, hoping to find Jim Saeger, the ring leader of the gang, in that locality. Hearing nothing of his man, he took the back track again and returned through Kansas and Missouri, after making a tour through Colorado and Nebraska, and arrived home without obtaining any definite information. He made a third trip West, and again returned without his man.

He had undertaken the job in earnest and was not to be disheartened by a few unsuccessful trips, and after a few days rest he started to Illinois, where after a few days search he arrested Jacob Shoppert, who was brought to this city and confined in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which induced him to go to Philadelphia, where he arrested two others, one of whom proved to be a most valuable party in aiding in the arrest of others of the party, has accompanied officer Hague on several trips, and we are informed is now in Canada with him. While making his trips to the West, officer Hague obtained information that Louis Weldy, another of the thieves, was living at Akron, Ohio, where he had purchased an extensive distillery and dwelling house. It was deemed better not to arrest him immediately, and he would have still been in fancied security but for the interference of Shoppert. While Shoppert was in custody here he wrote a letter to Weldy informing him that Hague knew all about the robbery, and was preparing to arrest him. Weldy was advised to "skip," as he would certainly be "pulled." This letter was intercepted in the jail office, and when its contents became known it was deemed advisable to secure the arrest of Weldy. Accordingly officer McKelvey, who was also connected with ex-Chief Hague, and rendered invaluable assistance in working up the case, on Wednesday of last week started out to Ohio, and, having secured the proper papers, proceeded at once to Akron. Accompanied by the Sheriff of the county, he proceeded to Weldy's establishment and arrested him. The prisoner's house was searched and some $3,500 in gold and silver, and about seventy-five dollars in greenbacks were found. Weldy was brought to the city on Saturday last, and remained in the Allegheny lock-up until Monday morning. On that day both he and Shoppert were taken to Franklin, by officer McKelvey, and are now in jail at that place. A dispatch was also sent to Saegertown the same day, directing the arrest of George Miller, which was affected. The parties now in jail are Shoppert, Weldy and Miller, but the name of the other is withheld.

This Will Show Which Company Sell the Most.

This statement is based upon the quarterly returns made under oath by the different manufacturers, as each company has to pay to the patentee on the number sold as a license.

The returns of the following sewing machine companies show an increase per centage of sales as indicated by the figures below:

Weed Sewing Machine Company gain	520	per cent.
Singer	8	" "
Grover & Baker	29	" "
Howe	66	" "
Empire	9	" "

The following companies show a per centage of loss in their sales for the current year, as follows:

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, loss	20	per cent.
Florence Sewing Machine Company	17	" "
Wilcox & Gibbs	15	" "

REFERENCES—ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. H. Brakley	106	Robinson street.
E. S. Blake	122	" "
L. Fleming	262	" "
Geo. Tomilson	291	" "
C. G. Sotters	220	Ohio street.
J. Jacobs	224	" "
J. Ober		Troy Hill.
Capt. Eberhart		" "
A. Anderson		" "
F. Hess	251	Ohio street.
J. F. Nichols	90	" "
Wm. Wilson		Ohio and Diamond.
E. Barnet	57	Palo Alto street.
S. Frew		Corry "
S. D. Rothermel	250	Lacock "
R. Brown	87	Madison av.
C. Baache	145	" "
L. Matthoit	7	Mary street.
J. K. Lemon	31	North "
H. Muse	42	West "
A. Boulger	14	Chestnut street.
M. Homyer	136	" "
A. F. Small	27	Linden "
V. Guckert	89	First "
H. Bennett	38	River avenue.
G. A. Armstrong	79	" "
J. M. Cooper		Federal street.
M. Ray	184	" "
S. M. Stay	250	Beaver "
L. Cartright	223	" "

Also a $30 Knitting Machine; will knit twelve pairs of socks per day.

R. LONG, Agent,
112 Grant street.

Heavy Robbery.

Dr. Taylor of Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, was robbed on Friday night of eleven hundred dollars. It appears that after the Doctor had retired and was asleep his room was entered by burglars, who, after administering ether to the unconscious sleeper, robbed him of his pocket book containing eleven hundred dollars. A valuable gold watch escaped their notice. The Doctor did not recover his senses until late on Saturday morning, when he discovered his loss. The alarm was immediately given, but as yet there has been no clue to the daring perpetrators.

The Bickford Patent Family Knitting Machine—Price $30.

It will knit plain or ribbed, or close open work, of any size, with either coars or fine yarn of woolen, cotton, linen or silk If the thread will hold together it can knit, as the machine requires no tensio therefore making very soft and beautif work, with the same stitch as the hand needle, but much smoother and more even than can be made by the most expert hand knitter.

As these machines become generally troduced, the knitter will find thousands uses for them never before thought making them more and more necessary an valuable.

If a farmer has 50 pounds of wool, he ca sell it for about $27; or he can have it converted into yarn at any wool factory $12.50; the yarn will make sixteen dozen socks, worth at wholesale $7 per doze amounting to $112—yielding a profit of $7 —nearly paying the cost of three machine Fancy work will pay a much larger prof

Will knit 12 pairs of socks per day, com plete and whole, with double heel and to or 15,000 stitches, or 18 inches of perfe work in a minute.

The following articles accompany eac machine, viz: bobbin winder, three bob bins, swift, oiler, six extra needles, and f printed instructions, by which any one c readily learn to operate.

Every Machine is warranted to be in pe fect order, and to do just what is represe ed it will do.

A child ten years of age can knit on the Machines.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
112 Grant street, Pittsburgh,
At the Weed Sewing Machine Office.

Pure Fruit Syrups, viz: Pine App Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blac berry, Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Raspber Vinegar, at the lowest prices at 112 Fede street, Allegheny city.

jy25:1w GEORGE BEAVEN.

DIED;

HOUSE.—On Thursday, July 30th, at 11 o'clo A. M., BESSIE, only daughter of W. H. and Ma tha C. House, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence her parents, in South Pittsburgh, on Carson stree opposite the School House, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectful invited to attend.

RIDDLE—At Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, Ju 30, 1868, of congestion, FRANCIS, infant son Robert Riddle, aged sixteen months and three day

The friends of the family are respectfully invite to attend the funeral from No. 175 South Avenu Allegheny, on SATURDAY, August 1st, at 2 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, P COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and e ery description of Funeral Furnishing Goods f nished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse a Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. J W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS ar constantly supplied with real and imitation Ros wood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices v rying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for int ment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office op at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OH STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMON SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps alwa on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut a imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins fro $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hear furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate an Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day an night.

NO STALE STOCK.

ALL NEW GOODS AT

C. A. BOUCHER'S

ORIGINAL RED FRONT

TEA WAREHOUSE,

114 SMITHFIELD ST.,

OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Small Profits cause Large & Quick Sales

Which prevents any accumulation of old goods.

STOCK REPLENISHED BY

Daily Purchases from Eastern Market

Better goods sold at lower rates than at any ilar establishment in the two cities, and

FULL WEIGHT GIVEN.

ATTENTIVE AND OBLIGING SALESME

Goods delivered free to Depots, Cars, Boats, tels and Residences. Call at store for descripti Catalogue and Price List.

ORIGINAL RED FRONT

TEA WAREHOUSE

114 SMITHFIELD ST., opp. Post Office.

TUF C. A. BOUCHER

GENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBLE

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO IMPROVE THE SIG

FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & HASLETT

56 FIFTH STREET.

NEW

SPRING GOODS,

Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TA ING TRADE,

JUST OPENED, AT

HENRY G. HALE'S

Corner of Penn and St. Clair St

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE BALANCE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK OF C

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Gentlemen's Fu

AT COST, to make r

H. SMITH

No. 6